DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CL...
REVIEWED BY [redacted] SECRET DATE 9/2/81
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED
EXCISE

October 1, 1967 - Sunday

Idled all day until evening, when Solie returned from her weekend in the country. She had been for the first time in her life at a shooting school, with the objective of having her gun refitted. According to the instructor, her right eye has lost its mastery over the left, and her gun fits her well, provided she keeps her left eye closed. Her stories about their stay in Vietnam when Freddie was Ambassador were most interesting. Diem was then in power, and she thinks on the whole it was a mistake for him to have been removed. She is an interesting, attractive woman.

Until today I had never before heard Bismarck's remark "The most important fact of the modern world is that Britain and America speak the same language." This contradicts George Bernard Shaw, who said "Britain and America are separated by a common language."

It is definitely established that Gunnar [redacted] Hagglof, Swedish Ambassador in London for the last nineteen years, and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, is leaving next month to be Ambassador in Paris. He is about 62, and will be replaced by Andre Clasen, 61, the Luxembourg Ambassador, as Doyen. Hagglof, a [redacted] gifted [redacted] speaker and friendly fellow, was only the fifth Swedish envoy here since 1905, a record which would have been even more remarkable had his predecessor not served in London only one year. In discussing [redacted] recently with Paul Gore-Booth the possibility of Clasen succeeding Hagglof, Paul said he understood the Luxembourg Government was being somewhat sticky about giving their Ambassador the support necessary for such a position. His one diplomatic [redacted] subordinate has lately been recalled to Luxembourg, and a replacement is not due until November. In addition, he has a British secretarial staff of three. He was Luxembourg's Minister here in 1944, and remained so until his legation achieved embassy status in 1955.

October 2, 1967 - Monday

Lt. Gen. Anthis came to see me this morning. He is in charge of Headquarters Command, USAF Washington. He commanded the American Air Force in Vietnam for three years. I asked him what he thought would be the effect of a cessation of bombing in the North on the ability of our Air Force to re-enter that air space if it proved necessary. He thought this would be practicable if we kept up our reconnaissance flights and were ready to resume bombardment if the other side

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was building up its potential to an undesirable degree. He was a bit skittish on this subject, but indicated he did not believe bombing alone would bring the Hanoi people to their knees or the conference table.

E and I went out to London Airport this morning to say good-bye to Princess Alexandra and Angus Ogilvy, who left at 1:00 p.m. for New York. Lord Nugent, the Canadian High Commissioner Charles Ritchie, and various airport dignitaries were there.

Princess Alexandra looked charming, as she always does, and I feel sure Angus, as well as she, will have enormous success in our country. Their schedule is a killer. Their whole trip to the United States and Canada will last eighteen days. In the course of it, they will visit New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Dallas, Houston, Washington, Toronto, Muskoka, before returning to London. She is still concerned over the type of speeches she will be expected to make. I am afraid she is not satisfied with our advice that all she need do is to show herself and say how happy she is to be in each of the places where she is to be entertained. She could then make a few observations tailored to the locality. From last reports, the area of Texas submerged by floods is about equivalent to that of the whole of England. She thought she would suggest to Governor Connally a visit to one of the stricken communities. I think that would go down well.

This afternoon I saw Admiral Rivero, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, Under Secretary of the Navy Baird, and Admiral McCain. We had a long conversation that inevitably concentrated on Vietnam and the situation in the Mediterranean. Baird impressed me favorably. I first met him when he worked for Standard of New Jersey.

I went to the Visa Section this afternoon to present employee awards. There were several of them, the most striking ones being to British employees who had served 40 and 35 years respectively in the Embassy. There were quite a few jokes and much photography.

George Springsteen came to see me. He said on his Nato affairs it was difficult to enlist much interest at the Department, since the subject of Vietnam was bound ultimately to be produced.

We had drinks at home this evening for the following:

Solie Reinhardt left for Italy this afternoon, and Marietta Tree came over from Paris to stay.

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Drinks - Embassy residence - October 2, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Casey
Mrs. Martin Gabel
Jacqueline Lady Killearn
Mrs. Henry Pleasants
Mr. Marshall Haseltine and friend
Miss Carla Haseltine
Mrs. William Channing
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Dresser
Miss Linda Dresser
Mrs. Ronald Tree
Madame Esnault-Pelterie
Mr. Frank Meloy
Mr. and Mrs. John I. Getz
Amb. and Mrs. Harlan Cleveland
Mr. Skiff and Mrs. Skiff
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crawford
Mr. and Mrs. George Springsteen
Commander and Mrs. Gifford
Lady Dashwood

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Most of the people who came to cocktails did not know each other, but it is remarkable how the flow of alcohol tends to turn acquaintanceship into friendship. They all seemed quite merry before they left, even including those who had confined themselves to Schweppes soft drinks.

Carmen Esnault-Pelterie arrived about midnight from Paris, to stay a few days with us.

October 3, 1967 - Tuesday

As usual, nothing but bad news in the morning papers. There are agricultural riots in France, where farmers are more inventive in the ways in which they harass the authorities than is the case in other countries. Near Dijon demonstrators showered the Police with eggs, then made a huge omelet in the center of a main highway.

Joe Fromm and Joe Gibson, the latter the new Foreign Economic Editor of U. S. News and World Report, came to see me this morning. They talked devaluation, Common Market, Wilson's political difficulties, and a multitude of other financial and economic subje cts, but, thank heaven, not a word on Vietnam.

The remarkable case of Kim Philby, the British spy for the Soviet Union who defected to Moscow from Beirut a couple of years ago, had wide press coverage this morning. His son has lately visited him. Upon the son's return here he said his father was happy in Russia, with VIP treatment, and had married for the fourth time, his new wife being the former Mrs. McLean, whose previous husband was with Burgess, the two British Foreign Office defectors to the Soviet Union whose traitorous conduct was such a sensation. It seems that Philby, occupying a key position in the Foreign Office and later in MI6, spied for the Soviet Union for more than thirty years. During this period it is not believed he took pay for his invaluable services to them, but was moved by idealogical bias.

Lester Markel, of the New York Times, called on me. He is sorry the Continental edition folded up, and thinks the Herald Tribune has deteriorated since the merger--I do not agree with him. Markel wants to write a series of articles on the British economic and financial situation. He is one of the remaining Old Guard on the Times, but I hear he has shot his bolt.

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Peter Wilkinson, British Ambassador in Saigon, came to see me. He is a friend from war days, in whose judgment I have great confidence. Originally in the British Army as a regular officer, he transferred to SOE, where his exploits won him a DSO and many other awards and commendations. Unhappily, the health of both his wife and himself has suffered from the climate and illnesses in Vietnam, and he will be replaced there in a matter of months. He got along well with Cabot Lodge, and admires Bunker. His long experience as a Foreign Service Officer with his military background make his reflections on the Vietnamese war especially interesting to me. He believes that patience--a quality our people are deficient in--exercised over a period of two or three years, would immensely improve the allied position there, if during that period the South Vietnamese Government would adopt measures calculated to satisfy largely the just demands of its rural population. As an expert on guerrilla warfare tactics, he thinks we are accomplishing little on the ground, and the heart of the struggle is in South Vietnam. He said our Marines are fighting with the utmost gallantry, but their search and destroy operations against scattered enemy forces do not promise to engage them in decisive battles. The nature of the country is such that they are easily ambushed by small bodies of the enemy. Great as has been the destruction caused by bombing in the North, he does not believe it will succeed in bringing the Hanoi Government to a conference table. Corruption in Saigon is the greatest he has ever seen anywhere. The graft is tremendous and blatant. When he was formerly there as a Secretary in the British Embassy, a house was rented for him at £10,000 a month that he said would command for sale in London not more than that amount. The market value of it has now risen to such an extent that it was recently sold for £140,000. He has no confidence in Ky's ability in the field of civil administration. For the most part, favoritism and bribes dictate the selection of higher officers in the South Vietnamese army--the more courageous younger ones were killed long ago. He said he was perhaps not in a position to criticize the purchase of commissions, for his great grandfather bought his own from a mistress of the Duke of York. From that time on, Peter's direct ascendants have been army officers. He is an emphatic supporter of the continuation of US presence in Southeast Asia; his departure will, in my opinion, be a distinct loss to us.

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I went out early this evening to present golf prizes at the Moor Park golf club, a drive of an hour and a half from London. The clubhouse is beautiful; I visited it several times during the war when it was headquarters for paratroopers. The place, in the southern part of Hertfordshire, once belonged to Cardinal Wolsey. Afterwards Queen Katherine of Aragon lived there during the divorce proceedings brought against her by King Henry VIII. Later, after Henry VIII divorced her he gave it to Anne of Cleeves, when she also was discarded by him. Some of the later owners of it were not lucky; they included the Duke of Monmouth, executed in 1695. Its last private owner was Lord Leverhulme. The ravages caused by the paratroopers in the interior of the house have been repaired; the stucco work is as fine as any in England. There are three golf courses on the property. Today, the American Club tournament took place, and a generous distribution was made of silver as prizes.

I returned home in time for a dinner we gave for these guests:

It was a good mixture. After dinner a few other people came in. One of them, David Bailey, is said to be the best photographer in England. He looks about 25 years old; he has long hair, and on this occasion was dressed in a woolen shirt, with a Fabergé cross depending from a gold necklace.

Winthrop and Harriet Aldrich seemed delighted to meet people from the entertainment world, like the attractive actor Fox, and the gifted Jonathan Miller and John Wells. Winthrop is 80, or possibly even older, but full of enthusiasm, obviously in good health. While he is here, he hopes to charter a yacht for cruising next winter.

October 4, 1967 - Wednesday

I went by train this morning with Dorothy and De Myers to Coventry, where we were met by one of the officers of Warwick University. This is a new university, blessed by the possession of a campus of 400 acres. It now has about 1400 students, but plans for the eventual accommodation of 20,000. I thought the buildings of unusual interest. Its firm of architects collaborated with Saarinen on the plans for our Embassy on Grosvenor Square.

With Vice Chancellor Butterworth and his pretty wife, we visited after lunch about half a dozen of the halls. The equipment throughout, especially in the molecular science laboratories, consisted of the newest models.

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DINNER - TUESDAY 3rd OCTOBER 19[illegible] - 8.15 for 8.30 pm.

Ambassador & Mrs. Bruce
Marquis & Marchioness of Bath
Lord & Lady Egremont
Lady Diana Cooper
Sir Frederick Ashton
Hon. Lady Baillie
Mr. Peter Wilson
Mr. & Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. & Mrs. John Carter
Mr. & Mrs. Dickerson
Mr. & Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mr. Jonathan & Dr. Rachel Miller
Mrs. Reed Vreeland
Mons. Winckler
Mrs. Quennell
Mr. James Fox
Mme Esnault-Pelterie
Mr. John Wells
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. Tristram Powell

Awaiting Reply
Marquis & M8ness of Hartington
Dame Margot Fonteyn

After Dinner
Mr. & Mrs. George Weidenfeld

Regretted
Mrs. Wisner
Mr. & Mrs. Montagu Meyer
Count & C'tess Paul Munster
Mr. & Hon. Mrs. Alastair Forbes
French Amb & Mme de Courcel
Earl of Lichfield
Marquis & M'ness of Londonderry
Sir Isaiah & Lady Berlin
Mr. Peter Eyre
Mr. & Mrs. Ch. Soames
Mr. & Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens
Prince & P'cess Radziwill
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Bernstein
Mr. Angus Lennie

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At 3:30 the ceremony of unveiling the plaque memorializing what is called "Benefactors' Hall" commenced. The Vice Chancellor made a statement of considerable length, following which I exposed the tablet and spoke along these lines:

Afterwards at tea we were given an opportunity to meet many of the students, including all the American ones. Some of my compatriots handed me a protest about our policy in Vietnam. It read:

As I met them individually, they seemed obsessed by this subject, and short of a seminar, it would have been impossible to argue with them. The University authorities were unnecessarily apologetic to me about the presence outside the Hall of a rather large assemblage [redacted] gathered to denounce me as a representative of the US Government. This necessitated the presence of a number of local police to restrain them from erupting into the place fixed for the ceremony. These young men and women carried banners, and during the speaking chanted loudly such phrases as "LBJ, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?"

This splendid Hall was the gift of an anonymous donor, an American woman.

Amongst those there was Lord Radcliffe, the Chancellor of the University, with whom it is always instructive and delightful to converse. Speaking of the students' protest over Vietnam policy, he termed them [redacted] ingenuous, saying in many conversations with young people on the subject he had found them ready to adopt slogans, but usually ignorant of the real issues involved. He thought many so-called Liberals who expressed themselves on Vietnam were inspired more by vanity and the desire for publicity than by the desire to be [redacted] constructive and useful.

The newspapers here have carried only extracts from Stuart Symington's speech delivered in the Senate almost immediately after he returned home, advocating a cessation of all American military operations in the whole of Vietnam, with the threat of re-entry on a massive scale if the other side did not respond peacefully. My guess is this speech will precipitate a fiery debate in the Senate.

I got home tonight in time to have a talk with Carmen and June Heywood-Lonsdale. I told the latter how much I [redacted] enjoyed sitting next her enchanting daughter, Lady Hartington, at dinner last night.

George Brown is in deep trouble, primarily caused by photographs taken of him doing the frug and watusi on the Queen Mary when she was in New York Harbor. After his return here he was again persecuted, as he called it, by newspaper photographers when he was dancing with his wife before the opening of the Labour

Vice Chancellor, etc. -

I consider it a great honor to have been invited to unveil the plaque signifying such a magnificent gift to this University.

I am particularly interested, Vice-Chancellor, in your statement that the amount of time devoted to American literature ~~in this University is~~ here is higher than in any other University in the United Kingdom.

We hear much of how ties between countries and cultures can be strengthened by the travel of individuals and groups. There are People to People programs, and even high school students touring the world, proclaiming themselves Ambassadors of good will. Travel is, of course, desirable for the opportunities it gives to enlarge the intellect and experience, but it has definite limitations, since one does not invariably bring home from it substantial additions to one's knowledge and usefulness. I think it was Dr. Johnson who, after listening to a pretentious young man announcing he had just returned from a long voyage, and ~~was~~ boring the doctor with an account of his observations, remarked: "Sir, do you see this walking stick? It has been around the world, but it is still only a walking stick." Thomas Jefferson had different views on the subject. "Travelling," he said, "makes men wiser but less happy. They learn habits which cannot be gratified when they return home."

To my mind, however, the best contribution to a real understanding by citizens of one country of conditions in another is ~~best~~ derived from residence abroad, in a University; there students and professors have an opportunity to examine the life of the people amongst whom they temporarily reside, and to contrast it with the customs and histories of their own and other civilizations.

Your anonymous benefactor has not only financed the erection of this magnificent Hall, but has created a travel fund for trans-Atlantic exchanges. In a University atmosphere, both here and in the United States, it would be

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strange indeed if these scholars do not draw more inspiration than they would were they mere transients.

No aspect of Anglo-American relations which can offer a better realization of the fundamental virtues of a nation than that presented by the opportunities so generously offered by this donation.

Much has been spoken and written about the Special Relationship between Great Britain and the United States. Nothing, in my opinion, is so likely to preserve its vitality as programs of the nature you are pursuing here.

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The Rt. Hon. David Bruce
Dear Mr. Ambassador;

You are here today as a representative of the United States and the policies of our government. As responsible American citizens, we feel obliged to express our objections to our policy in Vietnam. These are some of our objections;

1) The U.S. professes to be a government under law, and yet we have abused such national and international laws and resolutions as:-
   a) The United Nations Charter
   b) The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of August, 1964
   c) Presidential abuse of Congressional authority to declare war
2) The undirected course of the war is unnecessarily endangering the security of the world.

Therefore, we support a cessation of the bombing and further political steps toward an end to the war as soon as possible.

We request that you speak to us on this most important issue some time during your visit to the campus. Would you please answer this request before the coming dedication?

Respectfully yours,
American students against the war in Vietnam

Reynard W Bolton
M. Frank Wheelock
Linda Meyer
Howard Cliff Ennis
David L. Worthen
David A. Stone
W. A. Simmons III
Susie Mainzer
Richard C. Mendales
Gloria Gonzales
Gladys Drummond
Jaye Stacy

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Conference in Scarborough. In spite of his courageous opposition to a motion for HMG to dissociate itself completely from American policy in Vietnam, this resolution was adopted today by a small majority at the conference. There was a bitter editorial in the Daily Mail about the duality of George's behavior, contrasting that in private with his satisfactory performance when dealing with matters of substance. It was the first time I have seen him accused in print of drinking too much. To this he responded in characteristic fashion, saying he must be taken as he is, and not expected to change his personality.

October 5, 1967 - Thursday

I went to lunch today at Haberdashers' Hall, as one of the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission. Roger Sherfield presided. Twenty-four American Marshall students arrived in London yesterday; they will be dispersed from here to various Universities in the United Kingdom. I sat between Roger and an attractive young woman from New Orleans who has been assigned to Sussex University. One of the dishes I never had before. With white peaches, shrimps and Cognac sauce, it was delectable. Roger spoke, then was followed by a Minister of State from the Foreign Office. I wound up. In the course of talking, I told the audience of my experience yesterday at Warwick, where when I was talking to a group of American students they asked what an Ambassador could do if he felt he was unwilling to carry out a policy prescribed by his Administration. I said he had the alternative of executing his instructions faithfully or of resigning, whereupon one bright young thing spoke up and said "Why don't you resign?"

Harlan Cleveland and his wife came to see me. They are moving to Brussels with the other Nato permanent representatives. Their house on Rue Alfred De Rodencq has been sold by the United States Government to a Frenchman for the sum of $900,000. I remember when this house was first purchased by our Government at the time Barry Bingham was ECA Administrator in Paris. It was considered by many an extravagant buy at around $300,000. E and I lived in it happily for two years.

John Stewart from Philadelphia came to see me. We have not laid eyes on each other for ten or fifteen years. We were brought up together in Baltimore, and he was one of my three closest school friends. His numerous uncles and aunts, seven or eight in all, constituted the foremost Baltimore fox hunting and horse-knowledgeable

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family, although Jack's father was too heavy for hunting. Jack himself gave up the sport, to the disgust of his elders, as soon as he was demobilized after the first World War. He told them that while serving in the Field Artillery he had been kicked by so many horses he never would mount one again. Surprisingly enough, he stuck to this decision, and since has ridden nothing more adventuresome than a Nile camel.

Blair Clark called on me to announce he was awaiting the arrival in London of a Pole, 28 years old with an infant daughter, whom he wishes to marry as soon as she can obtain a divorce. He met her in Salzburg, where he was teaching; she is a sociologist. He told me his investigation into the possibility of acquiring or starting an evening newspaper in New York, for which he hoped to have the support of the New York Times, was discouraging. The requirements imposed by Unions on newspapers in the New York area discourage any new venture.

I had a chat with Clint Olson. He is DCM to Bert Matthews in Lagos, where he is returning tonight after a trip to California. He thinks Gowan will finally win out in Nigeria, but successful federalization will be difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.

We dined tonight with Pamela and John Egremont, before going on to the Ball at Hatfield House given by Betty and Bobbety Salisbury for their grandson James Cecil on his 21st birthday. Since this was a white tie affair, the Egremonts decided to allow their dinner guests to come in dressing gowns and put on their more serious clothing later.

John Egremont incidentally told me the other night at home he has almost finished a book on his career with Harold Macmillan. It is to be published by the Macmillan firm. He said he was importuned by Harold to do this. At first he refused on the ground he had never kept a diary, but Macmillan made available to him his own diaries, berefting him of that excuse. I fancy there might have been a wish on the part of the ex-Prime Minister that such a task would divert Egremont from the gloomy state into which he has fallen since his ex-chief left office.

E has for months been clipping from the newspapers extracts detailing the evil consequences of smoking. I have a little collection of my own, including the data that Louis XIII forbade the smoking of tobacco except under doctor's orders. Pope Urban VIII made the taking of snuff in churches an offence punishable by

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excommunication. Tsar Michael I cut off the noses of snuff-takers and executed second offenders. The Turks, the Persians, and the Indians punished smokers with death. The Swiss added a tobacco embargo to the Ten Commandments.

The campaign mounted against cigarettes in Great Britain has been constant, but has had no effect on their consumption; for each older person who gives them up a replacement from youthful ranks acts as a compensation to the Treasury, where almost the largest source of national income is from taxes on tobacco.

Amongst others at the Egremonts' dinner were Anne Fleming, Arnold Goodman, Kisty Hesketh, pretty Miss Prettyfellow, and Thady Dunraven. Thady was of course in a wheel chair, but it is remarkable how well he manipulates his paralyzed arms and hands. He has a fine face with a sweet expression from which one would never guess he was so dreadfully afflicted physically.

The Hatfield party was of an indescribable splendor and beauty. As one went through the gates and started up the long avenue, the whole facade of the house facing the road entrance was illuminated in a way that made it look like a roseate dream castle. After depositing cloaks and coats, guests were ushered toward one of the staircases at the head of which Betty Salisbury received them. We then percolated through the vas. halls and rooms where all the marvelous family furniture, art objects, paintings and the rest could be viewed as if one were there for a small private gathering. All in all, it was a splendid sight for the 2,000 or more people invited.

October 6, 1967 - Friday

E left this morning by Pan American for Boston, where she will spend the weekend with Sasha and David.

At the office I talked with Juan Trippe for more than an hour. On the whole, he seems to me the most remarkable American business figure of my time. He was in the 20's when he started Pan American with marvellous Hambleton, John [redacted], and after Hambleton's [redacted] death remained for more than forty years the undisputed master of that enterprise. He is persuasive, imaginative, slightly ruthless--otherwise he could not have realized his dream of girdling the world with air routes--and a negotiator almost without equal. Until the last war, what was sometimes laughlingly referred to as a Pan American Foreign Service actually deserved the name.

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Dorothy and Buck Crawford and Tommy Frost lunched with me at home. Nancy Lancaster, who [redacted] spent last night with us, left today; she is going to Virginia tomorrow for a short stay.

I luxuriated in Carmen's conversation this evening. She will return tomorrow to Paris.

October 7, 1967 - Saturday

At 10:30 Georgina and Ali Forbes, Nico Londonderry and myself embarked on Aer Lingus for Dublin. Caroline and Raymond Guest had left for France for the big race on Sunday at Longchamps, but he had arranged for us almost a royal welcome. We were whisked through the Customs, placed in his Bentley car, and deposited at the Russell Hotel, famous for its food and wines. We [redacted] scarcely found our way to the rooms in this picturesque rabbit warren before the skilled chauffeur Jerry took us to visit the Chester Beatty Library on the outskirts of Dublin. The Honorary Librarian Mr. Hayes [redacted] left a note for me saying he could not receive us; I was sorry for this, because he mentioned he was closely associated during the war as a cryptanalyst and in other capacities with Norman Pearson, Hubert Will and other members of my OSS staff. Instead, we were taken around by Count Zichy, who has been with the Library for three years. The old gentleman lives in Monte Carlo, but still makes occasional purchases to add to this extraordinary collection. There are thousands of manuscripts, many of them illuminated, stored in vaults. They rotate their exhibits. Beatty must be about 93, but no one knows exactly what disposition he will make with respect to the Library after his death, except that it will remain in Dublin as a gift to the Irish Government or to the city. I am sorry the architecture is not of a more pleasing nature to house what is commonly believed to be the greatest collection of Oriental manuscripts ever made by a private collector. The architects confined themselves to designing two buildings which might well be hospital clinics, as repositories for the present contents. I assume, however, they do have the virtue of being fireproof.

The largest group of manuscripts in the Library is the Arabic collection of over 2500 volumes. The Armenian, Slavonic, Russian, French, English, Greek, Coptic items, as well as the oldest of all the exhibits--the Babylonian clay tablets--dazzle the eye, and for the ordinary sightseer are somewhat confusing. The Japanese section is large, and some of the Chinese things are superb.

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We came back to the hotel for tea, and immediately afterwards set off for the Abbey Theatre to see The Love[illegible] of Cass Maguire, in which the star was Siobhan McKenna. It was an amusing spectacle, with many pungent jokes, well appreciated by the audience which filled it to overflowing. We were the guests of the management, and during the interval had the pleasure of drinking with the producer, the Manager, Miss McKenna, and Kathleen Barrington, [redacted] superbly cast in the role of an old lady.

About eleven o'clock we sat down at the Russell to one of the best meals I [redacted] ever tasted.

October 8, 1967 - Sunday

After being abed about seven hours Jerry motored us out to Castletown. This gigantic house, considered the finest example of Georgian architecture in Ireland, was bought last year by Desmond Fitzgerald, President of the Irish Georgian Society, with the intention of making it a headquarters for scholars and others interested in the preservation of architectural masterpieces in Ireland. It is as yet sparsely furnished, and there is a tremendous job of restoration to be undertaken, but the result should be such as to attract innumerable visitors to it.

Yesterday evening we [redacted] made a stop to see the Casino Marina; unfortunately, the doors were locked, so we could only view the exterior, which to my mind is far less attractive than the beautiful interior [redacted] I [redacted] visited with E some years ago.

Upon leaving Castletown we made a detour to look at the folly built about 2-1/2 miles from the house by the original owner Connelly. This structure, over 100 feet high, is a fantastic thing to find deserted in a country field.

Since Georgina had to appear at the BBC Studios at 5:00 p.m., we were pressed for time, so had an early and delicious lunch at the Embassy residence in Phoenix Park, thanks to the generosity of the Guests. Raymond had offered us his helicopter for transport to the airport, but we settled for the Bentley and arrived there just in time to take off.

Tonight at Albert Hall there was a benefit concert for Yehudi Menuhin's School. Diana Phipps and I attended it, then went to the Savoy Grill for supper. The concert must have been a great financial success, since Yehudi, Sir Adrian Boult, the conductor, and other artists donated their services. The Hall was full, and I would estimate the net take might have been more than £10,000.

Today Lord Atlee died at the age of 84. My old friend Eddy Gilmore, newspaper correspondent, also died at the age of 60, and Marshall Gaffney, one of the most useful members of the American community in London, suffered a fatal heart attack.

October 9, 1967 - Monday

Leonard Marks, Director of USIA, came to see me this morning. He suggested I try to induce Lord Thomson to send out a flying squadron of reporters from his newspaper complex to investigate conditions in Vietnam and run the results in the Thomson papers.

I had a lunch at home today for the New York Times group and members of the Embassy. There were:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Sulzberger
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wicker
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lewis
Mr. Sydney Gruson
Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brubeck
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cleveland

Tonight I dined at the Ritz and went to the Warner Cinema to see "Bonnie and Clyde Were Killers."

The New York Times has in my estimation slipped considerably in editorial quality since Arthur Sulzberger Sr. relinquished his grip on the organization. Opinions expressed in their editorials are often wobbly and sometimes seem permeated by personal bias.

The movie was refreshing, in that the part played by Warren Beatty required the hero to be a consistent and unrepentant killer. This he remained until his gory end, as did his girl friend. Warren Beatty is an attractive fellow, whom we have met several times. He was devoted for a period to Leslie Caron, who is exceptionally attractive. Beatty is from Richmond, Virginia.

Rowland Evans came to see me this morning. I thought he was laboring under many misconceptions about Great Britain's attempt to enter the Common Market.

I talked to Bronson Tweedy this morning about the Philby case. The journalists are engaged in a hue and cry as a result of recent divulgations, and it is suspected there will be a witch hunt in the Foreign Office and the British Security Services.

Lunched today with Vice Londonderry at Bucks. Afterwards I went to the Foreign Office to sign the Outer Space Treaty. Our Government attaches great importance to this agreement. It deals with principles governing activities of States and exploration of use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. George Brown, myself, and the Soviet Charge d'affaires were the signers. We were photographed, and then the 20-odd people present drank French champagne in celebration. The Soviet Charge d'Affaires was in genial mood, and one of the Foreign Office officials said he would not have been allowed to enter the room if he had been subjected to the breath analyzer test that has just come into effect here for motorists. At any rate the Soviet representative was loquacious and cordial, until George Brown told him he thought it was uncivilized of the his Government not to allow Mrs. Brooke to visit her husband who is in jail in Russia. The Charge responded with an attack on George for the treatment of the scientist who was temporarily taken away from a Soviet diplomatic car when he protested he was being kidnapped. This little colloquy terminated amiably by George saying he intended to raise it again at the Soviet party in early November celebrating the 50th anniversary of their "Glorious Revolution".

I sent off today this letter to Edward Day about an Adlai Stevenson memorial, something that has plagued me.

Bob Bowie came in this afternoon. He has been engaged in the Harmel Nato exercise, and will return to Washington later in the week. I told him of my receipt yesterday of Stuart Symington's speech in the Senate about our fixing a date for the cessation of all our military operations in Vietnam until we ascertain whether the North Vietnamese would respond with some sort of quid pro quo. Bob thought it was a suggestion that should not be dismissed out of hand, but felt Dean Rusk would not accept it.

We have been having communications in the last few days on the subject of the Vice President coming to London on November 30 to address the Winston Churchill banquet. He has agreed to do so, and the Prime Minister has invited him to stay at Chequers the night before. I am sorry to say the Vice President has asked me to draft a speech for him.

Gates Davidson came in to see me, with Douglas Beaton. Averell had cabled me about Davidson, a son of Trubee. He said our former butler in Bonn, Ernst, lived on his father's yacht and was invaluable to the family, which I can believe. Ernst, an extremely good organizer, has now infiltrated most of his family into positions with the Davidsons.

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October 9, 1967

Dear Mr. Day:

Thank you for your letter of September 29, 1967, about an Adlai Stevenson plaque.

Shortly after Adlai's death, some of his friends in England began to concern themselves with the question of memorializing him in some manner. A group of them met, as I recall it, at a dinner arranged by Sir Rex Benson, but I believe discussed the subject only in a general way. On March 2, 1967, Mrs. Ives wrote me regarding the possibility of placing a plaque at the spot where Adlai died. I replied to her on March 13, 1967, saying I was enthusiastic about the idea and assumed it would be acceptable to the British authorities concerned. I enclose herewith copy of that letter as well as of Mrs. Ives's original communication to me. Thereafter I found that Lord Caradon had queried the Foreign Office as to what form of memorial might be most suitable. The Embassy followed this up with Mr. Edmonds, then Head of the American Department of the Foreign Office, who felt that by far the best solution would be the erection of a plaque in Worcester College, Oxford.

Meanwhile I had talked again to Rex Benson about the matter. By that time I had ascertained that I was mistaken in my assumption it would be acceptable to place a memorial on the building adjacent to the portion of the sidewalk where Adlai fell; this would only be permitted on premises actually occupied by the person memorialized. Then I investigated the possibility of having a tablet sunk into the pavement on the spot where he died. As I wrote

The Honorable
J. Edward Day,
Sidley & Austin,
1625 I Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C., 20006

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Mrs. Ives on May 16, 1967, copy of which I enclose, the people I discussed this with objected to the idea. Despite this, I made unofficial inquiries to the offices of the Westminster City Council which has jurisdiction in such matters, and was orally informed that they had never before been faced with such a proposal, either for a native or a foreigner, and would be indisposed to take such action. At that time I was asked whether this represented a request from the United States Government or whether I was making the approach as a private individual. My answer was of course the latter. Some time in May Max Beloff suggested that an Adlai Stevenson memorial library, with an appropriate plaque on the wall, be set aside at Dartmouth House, the headquarters of the English Speaking Union in London. This was referred to in my letter of May 16, 1967, to Mrs. Ives. At the same time I mentioned the possibility of approaching Oliver Franks about a memorial at Bristol College, Oxford.

I enclose a copy of Mrs. Ives's reply of May 24, 1967, to my letter of May 16.

Later in the summer I had a talk with Mr. Edison Dick about the whole affair and understood from him that after his return to Chicago he would have a further discussion with Mrs. Ives, and would let me know the result.

Since that time I have had no further word until I received your letter of September 29th. It seems to me that some definite action should be taken in the hope of finding a solution for this problem.

Since it is not a governmental matter there is nothing more I can do unofficially on my own. I am not familiar with what foundations and institutions in memory of Adlai exist. I assume there is a Foundation, as well as the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs. Would it be practicable to have the President of the Foundation consult its board and decide what, in their opinion, should be done? If they wish to pursue the idea of a tablet on the pavement, I would suggest a letter be written on behalf of the Foundation to the City Architect and Planning Officer, Westminster City Council, City Hall, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1., marked "For the attention of Mr. Deans." If the Foundation wishes to follow up on the idea of a memorial library in Dartmouth House, I suggest a letter be sent to Mr. Morris Barr, English Speaking Union, Dartmouth House,

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37 Charles St., London, W 1. If some arrangement is to be made with Worcester College, I suggest a communication to Oliver Franks, or the matter might be taken up through Lady Jackson.

The above is on the assumption that nothing of this sort has already been done from Chicago; in regard to this I have no information.

Very sincerely yours,

David Bruce

Enclosures:

As Stated

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SECRET

I went tonight to say good-bye to Elie Abel and Eugene Juster, of the National Broadcasting Company, and to meet Elie's successor, Irving Levine. Elie is President of the American Press Association.

Freeman Matthews stopped in to see me this morning, as did Mrs. Flexner. The latter has retired from the Foreign Service and will look for a job in New York. She will be a loss, for she had a persuasive way of dealing with people, and was especially effective in cultural affairs, which few are.

Doc Matthews has married for the third time, his second wife, with whom he was happy, having died precipitately of cancer.

I dined tonight with Stella Reading, on Great North Street. The Matthews, Anna and Herman van Roijen were the other guests. Herman said Bill Tyler already speaks Dutch well enough to sustain a conversation on almost any but technical subjects.

I had at last a chance before dinner to talk to Ronnie Tree. After a cure at Baden Baden, he went to Turkey. He is enthusiastic over the beauties of the undeveloped seacoast near Izmir, and thinks the ruins of Ephesus and Pergamon alone justify a trip there. Until this tour, he had never been to Istanbul. It seems the old Seraglio, now serving as a museum, contains a wonderful library, including rare manuscripts that thus far have been seen by no foreigner except the Pope. In its cellars, in cases unopened for several hundred years, were discovered masses of Chinese porcelain of the Ming period, now on display in one of the rooms. Ronnie said there were more than 100 celadon pieces amongst them.

October 11, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. George Stewart, retired FSO, formerly Consul in Liverpool, came to see me. He viewed his retirement with dread, but now is thoroughly contented with his new work as an adviser on mechanical engineering installations. He still has his family's place on the Rappahannock River near Warsaw, Virginia.

I attended the American Chamber of Commerce lunch at the Savoy, where C. R. Smith, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American Airlines, was the guest speaker. The room was crowded. Stuart Don, the new President, presided. Smith made an interesting speech. Active in civil aviation for over 40 years, he is a man of uncommon energy, and like so many Texans, has large

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and expansionary views. He spoke of the staggering sums aviation companies will have to spend to meet the requirements for aircraft to care for the unceasing increase in traffic, which he expects to double both passenger and freight, within a decade. Jim Bruce was for many years, and may still be, a director of American Airlines; I was a director of its predecessor company, the Aviation Corporation.

General Carroll, Director of the Department of Defense Intelligence, came to see me this afternoon, with Admiral Kirn. We talked about the size of the Defense Attache establishment here and other matters.

Tony Lewis, back from holiday, called on me to discuss Vietnam. He says the social atmosphere at home is completely poisoned by differences of opinion on the subject.

Rory Cameron arrived this afternoon from the Riviera, to stay a few days.

John Leddy and his wife came in tonight from Moscow to spend the rest of the week at the house.

[redacted] Mollie Buccleuch came down from Scotland yesterday to give a cocktail party for the Aldriches. I took her to dinner tonight at the Cafe Royal.

October 12, 1967 - Thursday

I went this morning to act as an Honorary Pallbearer at the Gaffney funeral. It was a Roman Catholic service at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Farm Street. The Requiem Mass was worthy of the beauty of the church. The other pallbearers were Viscount Simon, Sir Errington Keville, Judge Granville Wingate, D. F. Wierda, and E. P. Gaskell.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Diana Phipps. This afternoon Mlle. Georgette Elgey, whom Jean Monnet was anxious for me to see, came over from Paris. We had a long talk about the second volume of her series on the Fourth Republic. She was intent on interrogating me about the whole movement for European Unity, especially the European Defense Community part of it. She knew much more about it than I did, but I answered her questions as best I could.

Although I was at the conference in Lisbon in the early 50's when Edgar Faure was French Prime Minister, I was not familiar with what she believes to be a fact, namely that Faure made a [redacted] transaction with Foster Dulles providing [redacted] a US engagement to furnish aid directly to France for the prosecution of the war in Indo China in return for Faure's support for EDC. Like myself, she said for ten

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years she had been pressing Monnet to write down, or allow some one to do for him, his recollections. She says his memory is still perfect, but he has not yet even been persuaded to use a tape recorder.

Sam Reber came to see me this afternoon. He is interested in the Atlantic College, and is trying to be helpful in raising money for it in the United States. I told him what a high opinion I [redacted] formed of it during my visit to Wales.

The following came for drinks at the residence:

Senator Thruston B. Morton and Mrs. Morton	
Mr. Clay Morton,	Gates Davidson
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Morton	Douglas Beaton
Mr. Samuel Reber	Wm. Leveson Gower
Rory Cameron	Mac Toon
Ronnie Tree	Bob Skiff
Mr. and Mrs. John Leddy	

Thruston Morton, his wife, two sons and daughter-in-law, constitute an exceptionally attractive family. Inevitably the war in Vietnam came under discussion. Thruston said he felt deeply sorry for the President, for there was almost no action he could take in regard to the war that would at this time command the support of a majority of the people, who were in a state of confusion about the whole affair except they want it over with immediately.

I dined at the Spanish Embassy. It was the annual banquet given by the Santa Cruz for the Chiefs of Mission of the Latin American Diplomatic Corps, to which they always ask us and the Portuguese. I sat between Casilda Santa Cruz and agreeable Lady Davidson. I have always thought Casilda one of the most beguiling women in the world. [redacted] Everything was gay and attractive. After dinner a harpist and a flutist played. Left at midnight.

October 13, 1967 - Friday

C. R. Smith of American Airlines came to see me this morning. He thinks the Federal Government regulatory agencies are unaware of the magnitude of the financing problems of our civil airlines, and do not permit sufficient profits to sustain the enormous capital expenditures of borrowed money necessary to enable our companies to place orders for aircraft for future use. He is considering here the possibility of buying Rolls Royce engines, instead of those from Pratt-Whitney. The Rolls Royce prices are lower. He is having lunch today with Lord Kindersley and Whitney Straight to discuss this matter.

[redacted]

I lunched with Admiral and Mrs. McCain. Senator Hugh Scott and his wife were there. Hugh is on his way to Oxford, where he will conduct seminars and deliver [redacted] lectures for several months. He has been to date a strong supporter of the President on Vietnam policy.

Joseph E. Johnson of the Carnegie Foundation called on me this afternoon. He has come here after a trip to Holland in connection with [redacted] next year's meeting of the Bilderberg Conference. It will be held in Canada.

At six o'clock tonight I went to Royal Festival Hall, where I was a patron of the concert given by the Washington National Symphony Orchestra. Sir Percy Rugg, Chairman of the Greater London Council, gave a dinner for me beforehand. The new Hall is a perfect structure for musical entertainment. There was a large, enthusiastic audience, and the concert was hailed as an almost brilliant success. Their only previous performance in this country [redacted] was at Rhyl in Wales. The programme was varied, with only one soloist, Elizabeth Schwarzkopf. Dr. Howard Mitchell, the Conductor, has been in charge of the orchestra for eighteen years, and has done well with it. During the interval I had the pleasure of meeting him and some of his associates. The programme consisted of Columbia, by Morton Gould, Five Songs by Richard Strauss, assigned to Miss Schwarzkopf, Medea's Meditation and Dance of Vengeance, by Samuel Barber of Pennsylvania, and finally the long Symphony No. 5, Opus 47, by Dimitri Shostakovich. It was a long evening, and I got home about midnight.

We had an almost painful episode today following the publication in the Herald Tribune of October 12 of an article by Flora Lewis titled "The Other Woman in the Life of Harold Wilson." I sent this telegram to the Department on the subject. The Prime Minister is even more furious than I represented him as being. He has employed Arnold Goodman to represent him, and has every intention of bringing a libel suit unless there is an apology, and also, I assume, a settlement. It is taken for granted here that the article is libelous under British law. Tony Lewis of the New York Times has approached some of the people in 10 Downing Street about it, and Al Friendly of the Washington Post has been stirred up to similar action. Col. Wigg had a talk with Phil Kaiser about it, and it is considered in British political circles a really significant affair. It is extraordinary to me that so experienced a correspondent as Flora Lewis would have been guilty of so tasteless, harmful, unnecessary comment, calculated permanently to impair the reputation of any reputable journalist. The article was:

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No distribution to Emb except Amb and Min.

LONDON

EXDIS

From Bruce.

1. I have read with deep distaste and apprehension Flora Lewis article datelined London in International Herald Tribune Thursday, October 12, titled Quote The Other Woman in the Life of Harold Wilson Unquote. Understand it may have appeared previously in US under syndication by Newsday.

2. It has not yet been commented upon by British newspapers, probably because of fear of strict British libel laws.

3. Prime Minister only a few days ago received settlement of seven thousand pounds and costs in libel action inspired by circulation of postcard depicting him in nudity with supposedly identifiable figure of the Other Woman, his secretary, Mrs. Williams, in background. This picture, though offensive, is pallid compared with Flora Lewis's production.

4. Prime Minister, on whose behalf, during postcard episode, intimation was given of likelihood of his acting vigorously against any further libellous

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scurrility, is, we are informed, consulting lawyers in this later instance about possible initiation of libel action, on his or Mrs. Williams behalf.

5. Meanwhile, agency distributing International Herald Tribune in UK has called in all copies it could, but there has been widespread circulation here.

6. Prime Minister is said to be in white heat state of indignation and resentment.

7. We are following matter closely in Embassy, and have been approached informally on subject by various individuals. I think there is nothing Department should do about matter, but will keep you advised of developments. At present it seems to me a settlement and apology might afford the best solution, although I have no inkling of how the ultimate authorities in control of the International Herald Tribune view this occurrence.

[redacted]

BRUCE

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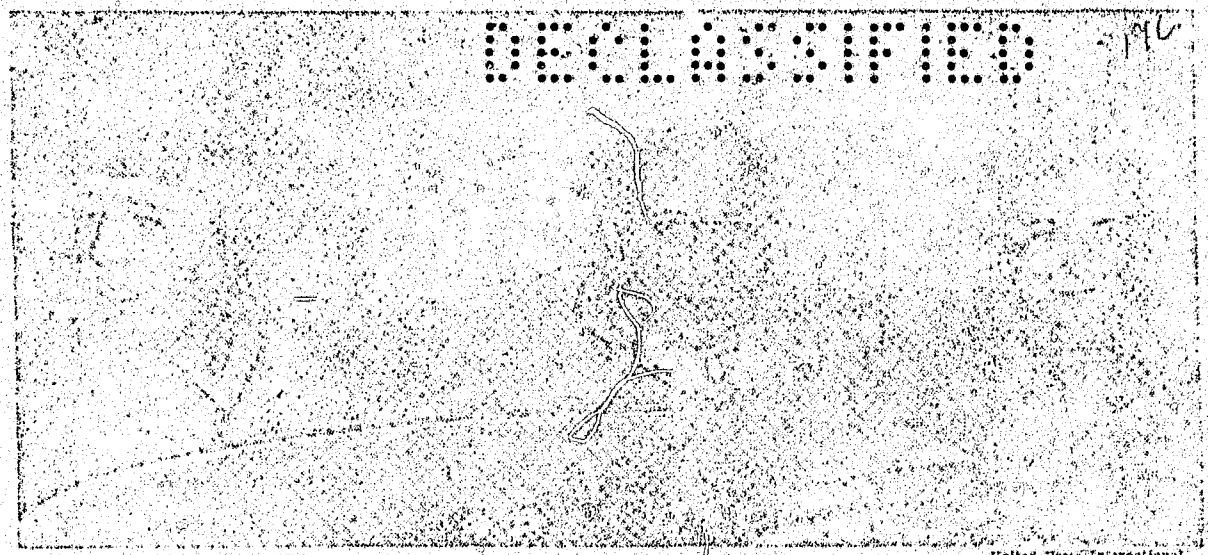

United Press International.

Harold Wilson, his wife, Mary, and his secretary, Mrs. Marcia Williams, left.

The Other Woman in the Life of Harold Wilson

By Flora Lewis

LONDON.

She is said, by admirers and critics alike, to be the one person in his immediate entourage to whom Harold Wilson listens; the only one who speaks her mind to him regardless of what she thinks he'd like to hear. . .And so she has become in her own right a political weight.

Some insiders call her the most powerful woman in Britain. Others say that's exaggerated. But everybody who knows how Downing Street works agrees that the surest way to Harold Wilson's ear is through Marcia Williams.

Mrs. Williams is Mr. Wilson's political secretary and has been since the Prime Minister was a young Labor party starlet, promising but far from fulfilled. It is not her job but the way she has come to fill it that gives her a quite special role in the Labor government.

She is said, by admirers and critics alike, to be the one person in his immediate entourage to whom Harold Wilson listens; the only one who speaks her mind to him regardless of what she thinks he'd like to hear. Her influence makes itself felt and so she has become in her own right a political weight.

This is no secret in London, though the public has never been told. The British newspapers have a subtle system of saying things to people who already know all about it in a way that no one else can understand. The gossip about Marcia, the cracks about Marcia, rumors about Marcia are all over town.

Pleasant, Not Pretty

When it comes to print, however, "The Times" delicately refers to "alleged reports" about "the Prime Minister's alleged private life."

Marcia Williams is a pleasant though not pretty woman in her late thirties with a shrewd intelligence, a sharp sense of how power works, a sentimental attachment to left-wing urges, and an absolute, overwhelming devotion to Harold Wilson.

She began to work for him when she was a typist at Transport House, Labor party headquarters, and has stuck with him all the way up the ladder. She was married and is divorced. There was a good deal of behind-the-hand talk about a juicy political scandal in connection with her divorce during the 1964 election campaign, and every sign that it was invented and spread on behalf of the Tory party.

Heath the Bachelor

During the 1963 Profumo scandal, the Tories' mercurial Quintin Hogg nearly brought the house down when he tried to defend foundering Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, saying he didn't understand the fuss about Profumo's private life since there were "adulterers on the opposition front bench."

That was the closest anyone has come in public to making an extra-professional link between Mrs. Williams and her boss, though the snide cracks have been going around again lately. Most likely that is not sheer coincidence with the fact that opposition Tory leader Edward Heath has been suffering from persistent popularity pallor, and his supporters feel his bachelorhood is one important cause of it.

In any case, whether it has been unfair stories or the loneliness of the summit that cemented the relation, the position of Mrs. Williams has now become political fact.

One Who Crossed Her

Mr. Wilson has no kitchen cabinet. His relations with the half-dozen top men in his government are often barbed. They know he is boss, but there is more of an air of dealing with potential rivals than of relying on the team in the way he handles them. His own staff listens to him and doesn't talk back—except Mrs. Williams.

One tried. He was Derek Mitchell, who held the key Downing Street liaison job with the civil service. Mrs. Williams disapproved and Mr. Mitchell was replaced with a quiet man who knows that one person not to cross in Downing Street is Mrs. Williams.

Such concentrated influence at the threshold of power could be sinister. It isn't, apparently because Mrs. Williams does not have any ambitions to shape policy, though she does have a lively interest in who comes up in the Labor party and who is sidetracked. The key to her views seems to be loyalty more than policy, making sure that Mr. Wilson remembers people who helped him up even if he has turned about-face against the rebellious left-wing strands of his political apprenticeship. Above all, she judges by what is good and what is bad for Harold Wilson.

That is why it is an exaggeration to say Marcia Williams has great power. She doesn't try to use it on anything crucial. But if in her judgment something should reach the Prime Minister's ears, it does. And while he may not agree, he will listen, attentively. As a result, the unobtrusive Mrs. Williams is a very important person in Great Britain.

Newsday Copyright

Breughel Painting Sold

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11 (UPI). —A British buyer paid £34,000 ($95,200) for a flower painting by the 16th century Flemish master Jan Breughel the Elder at an auction here yesterday. The buyer's identity was not disclosed.

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We are all too frequently embarrassed by tactless attempts of organizations and individuals at home to draw members of the Royal Family into celebrations of a promotional type. I had a telegram yesterday from the Commissioner of the Port of Long Beach, California, asking me to organize for October 30th a luncheon to be given at Southampton on board the Queen Mary before its departure for delivery at Long Beach, the invitation list to include Royalty, top officials of the Cunard Line and others from the Southampton area, as well as an assortment of people of my choosing. Although Long Beach out-bid everyone else in purchasing the ship, no Britisher is desirous of celebrating the transaction. We sent the following telegram about the invitation, but I daresay I have not heard the last of it:

> Have considered carefully your request for suggested invitation list for farewell luncheon October 30. Regret to report that after full consultation with Cunard, government and port authorities, I am convinced that proposed luncheon would be highly impracticable. Cunard informs us it would be out of question to attempt organize such affair on board on day prior to sailing on such extensive cruise. Additional difficulty would be transportation on such short notice of large number of guests from London to Southampton and back, a journey each way of approximately two hours. Under any circumstances royal participation is out of the question since their schedules fixed long in advance.

Virginia Beach has also commissioned me to scrape up Royalty for a function of its own. By municipal action, later joined with a resolution from the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, they have authorized an official of Virginia Beach to come to England to ask the Queen to permit her daughter Princess Anne, aged 17, to go there next year to celebrate the founding of that city by Queen Anne in the early part of the 18th Century. I sent this letter on the subject:

My letter did not quell the local tempest, for Mr. Downing, the Representative of the district in the House of Representatives, forwarded me a plea to have the official appointed by the Municipality come to England (even though they accepted the impossibility of recruiting the Princess) to deliver the formal resolutions proposing the invitation. These they wish to be delivered personally by their representative to the Queen. We are now trying to get permission from some dignitary in the Palace to receive him and to be photographed with him.

Since innumerable petitions and requests are directed to the Queen by her own subjects and by residents of the Commonwealth, it would be impossible for her to deal with them; this is even more the case with requests from foreigners, but our

18A

September 20, 1967

Dear Congressman Downing:

Thank you for your letter of August 31, concerning a proposed visit to London by Mr. W. Russell Hatchett and his desire for an audience with Her Majesty The Queen in order to deliver an invitation to Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne to visit the city of Virginia Beach.

Although all Ambassadors accredited here have, theoretically, the privilege of requesting audiences for either private individuals or groups of their citizens with The Queen, it has long been the practice that such requests would be made only when an official and national matter of a most unusual and urgent character demanded it. This same practice is followed by other foreign governments represented here.

I have taken this matter up informally and unofficially with a member of The Queen's Household and it is quite clear to me that Her Royal Highness, Princess Anne, will not be performing any official duties outside Great Britain for a long time to come.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce
American Ambassador

The Honorable
Thomas W. Downing,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

AMB:RWSliff:db

cc: H Dept. of State

SECRET

friends from Virginia Beach insist the honor of the State of Virginia would be impugned if they are denied this privilege.

October 14, 1967 - Saturday

Office this morning, then an hour with Miss MacInnes for massage. This evening I took Louise and John Leddy and Dreenagh Chavasse to the Garrick Club for dinner; afterwards we went to see The Promise, a highly recommended Russian play that has had a great success here. It seemed to me the popularity was fully deserved, for although gloomy, as is almost inevitable with Russian theatrical productions, it was well acted by the cast of three. The scene is laid in Leningrad at the time of the 900-day siege that commenced on June 22, 1941, during which 600,000 Leningraders died of starvation. It is calculated that each family lost at least one member during the Siege. Cats, dogs, birds, and almost anything that crawled or flew were eaten as food. There were no fuel, heating or lighting services. The official ration during the period consisted of one pound of bread a day for those able to work, and one-fourth pound of bread a day for those unable to work.

October 15, 1967 - Sunday

Rory Cameron left this morning on his way to Kenya, South Africa, and Australia. Following up his book on Captain Cook, he now expects to write a history of Australia. He is a talented, attractive man. The Leddys left this afternoon for Washington. Both of them had the worst colds I have ever seen or heard.

Yehudi Menuhin asked me to consider a request submitted to him by musicians in West Germany to sign a petition directed to the South Korean authorities in favor of the release of a famous South Korean composer now in jail at Seoul, who, it is claimed, was kidnaped from the Federal Republic of Germany. I had our Security people check with Seoul and pass the word on to Yehudi. We thought it best for him not to become involved in this oriental imbroglio.

October 16, 1967 - Monday

This morning I saw Brewster, who replaced Fred Irving as Executive Director for EUR. He confirmed what Skoufis told me last week, namely, the appropriations for this and all European Missions for the rest of this fiscal year and for that to come may be drastically curtailed.

SECRET

Ken Dyer and his wife came to see me. He [redacted] Military Attache here, and since retirement has been living in Carmel, California, represented by him as a small bit of Paradise.

Wally Barbour is spending a day here on his way back to Israel. He thinks our Government has to date handled the difficulties resulting from the Arab-Israeli conflict with sense and discretion, but does not anticipate any tenable solution can be found for a long time to come.

I lunched with Kisty Hesketh at the Cafe Royal.

Admiral McCain, with Admiral Kirn came to see me this afternoon. Jack McCain is [redacted] aroused over an idea floated by Messrs. Brosio and Harlan Cleveland concerning the possibility of placing the Sixth Fleet, now in the Mediterranean, under Nato command. I think he is quite right in denouncing this as an undesirable folly.

Morris Ernst still writes what he calls an occasional casual communication about whatever might come to his mind. I received one today on miscellaneous topids, one of which concerns the London taxicab. I learned it must be capable of making a complete circle in not more than 28 feet. To do so, the chassis of the cab has been constructed with a narrow design so as to permit a greater turning of the front wheels. It has a relatively short wheel base, since there is no large trunk behind the passenger seat to add to the wheel base of the car.

Official lunches and dinners given in London or elsewhere in the [redacted] United Kingdom are usually far more elaborate than those at home, especially as regards the quality of food and wines. What Sir Percy Rugg called a simple little meal at Festival Hall was actually prepared by a Chef, and the menu was:

Sherry and cocktails.
Berncasteler Green Label 1962
Chambolle Musigny 1955
Chateau Rieussec 1959
Licqueurs

Scampi Frites - Sauce Tartare
Filet de Boeuf Elizabeth
Petits Pois Fins
Aubergines Jurasienne
Lemon Posset
Cafe

Tonight I went to dinner at the Garrick with Nico Londonderry and afterwards to see "Thoroughly Modern Millie".

SECRET

The performance of "Thoroughly Modern Millie" was about as satisfactory as a movie can be. It was humorous, with songs catchy, the acting good. Julie Andrews is the star, and a great favorite in London. Mary Tyler Moore was equally good looking. I believe James Fox, who had the chief male part, an actor of great promise. Beatrice Lillie looked her age as the head of a Chinese ring of white slavers.

October 17, 1967 - Tuesday

Al Friendly came to see me this morning. He is still engrossed in Israeli affairs. He suspects George Brown of wanting to diverge from US policies in respect to a future settlement of difficulties in the Middle East. The British Government has successively sent as visitors to Nasser Messrs. Dingle Foot and Beeley. Friendly believes it possible that in their anxiety to have the Suez Canal reopened, the British might make concessions to the Arabs nonacceptable to the Israelis or to us. It looks as if Nasser would be amenable to opening the Canal to Israeli cargoes, but not to their flag ships. Since free passage through the waterway is one of the chief desiderata of the Government in Tel Aviv, such a solution would be unacceptable. The Arab States seem to think we could force the authorities in Israel to do whatever we desire, but this is far from being the case. Obviously, their demand for bilateral negotiations with the Arab Governments will not be complied with, but they do not seem in a hurry, which I think for them is a wise tactic. Arthur Goldberg is grinding away in the United Nations at various resolutions, with little chance of reaching agreement on a reasonable one. Perhaps the Security Council will wind up by dispatching a representative of U Thant to survey the situation there, but in my opinion there is no early prospect of bringing the parties together in a serious negotiation.

I attended a memorial service this morning for Sir John Cockcroft at Westminster Abbey. The only other member of the Diplomatic Corps there was the Danish Ambassador. I admired immensely and liked Cockcroft. He had a brilliant record as a scientist during the war, first in connection with radar, and then in atomic energy developments. As Master of Churchill College, Cambridge, he established his reputation as an expert administrator and scholar. He was most helpful for years as a member of our Fulbright Commission, and I was to stay with him a couple of weeks from now at his house in Cambridge.

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The service was well attended, and fully up to the usual excellence of such ceremonies at the Abbey.

Lunched today with Diana Cooper. Alfred Lunt and Lynne Fontanne were there, as well as Georgina Forbes, Fulco Verdura (He wryly said he was often mistaken for Niarchos), John Julius Norwich, and several others. Sat between Diana and Lynne Fontanne, both of whom were in cracking form.

Talked to Bronson Tweedy this afternoon about Soviet defectors. One of them, just arrived in America, uncovered a spy ring in Bonn, a female member of which hung herself yesterday.

I went out the back door yesterday, to avoid being delayed by an anti-Vietnam demonstration carried on by Americans. The protest lasted an hour. Seven young Americans living in London tried to hand back their draft call-up cards to Embassy officials, and when they were not accepted put them into a brown envelope and pasted it on one of our doors. Then with about 50 supporters they paraded around the Square, carrying banners, one of which read "Women Want Love--Not War." The demonstrators were members of the "Stop It Committee", which is encouraging resistance to American policy in Vietnam.

We have been informed by British police that 3500 to 5000 people may participate in an anti-Vietnam demonstration scheduled for October 22, in support of the "March on Washington." They will assemble in Trafalgar Square at 2:30, where rascally Ralph Schoenman and others will address them. Later they are expected to go to Australia House, New Zealand House, and finally to us.

Dined tonight at the Turf, then went to see "Fiddler on the Roof." This play, although on in New York for years, has been here only a short time, but has been a perpetual sell-out. It was an interesting performance, but the esoteric features having to do with the Hebrew religion and mentality, especially an effective scene on a wedding ceremony, were somewhat confusing to me. The star, Topol, once in the Israeli Army, is unusually talented. One aspect of it bothered me, namely the frequent appearance of the fiddler, who never played a note on his violin. I do not understand why they did not have a real soloist, rather than the all too evident rendition from the orchestra pit.

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October 18, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting. The Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Hagglof, paid a farewell call on me this morning. He is [redacted] attempting to buy, if he can obtain permission from his Government, a new Embassy residence in Paris. Their old one, purchased in the 19th Century, is quite inadequate for modern purposes, but probably could be sold for about ten million new francs. For the same sum, he could acquire the beautiful town house of my friend Henri de Boisgelin, next to Elie de Rothschild. Boisgelin is getting old, has given a large portion of his unique collection of Syrian artifacts to the Louvre, and I assume, if he disposed of his Paris place, would devote himself more completely to the agricultural pursuits of which he is so enamored.

After twenty years here Hagglof does not seem to dislike the prospect of a move, but we will all greatly regret his departure.

Monroe Leigh came to see me this morning. He is a lawyer in Washington, but is here for the time being on special assignment as a member of the US Government IMCO delegation. As a Trustee of the Potomac School, he wants a contribution from me to their capital fund. I told him our three children had attended ten different schools, and though I would consider the matter, I did not feel obligated to continue to subscribe to each one of those institutions from which they have presumably derived beneficial instruction. I imagine, however, I shall capitulate now that I find his family came from Charlotte County, Virginia; indeed, I fancy we are distant cousins. As a child he [redacted] spent a good deal of time both at Ridgway, originally the home of my relatives the Carringtons, and at Woodburn, which I later owned. In addition, he is also a close connection of the Eggleston family of Charlotte Court House, one member of which, Jack, is now Chief Justice of the State of Virginia.

I lunched with the editorial staff of the Times, at Printing House Square. William Rees-Mogg was the host. After an excellent meal, I was queried over the port about Vietnam. I believe I should record my stock expressions on this subject on tape [redacted] We had a pleasant and not over-argumentative exchange. They all thought the US is embarrassingly involved, but had no settled idea as to how we could extricate ourselves.

George Ball came to see me. He expects soon to become a general partner of Lehman Brothers, and perhaps eventually will head the firm, since Bobby Lehman is now 76. George is making a speech tonight to the British National Committee of

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the International Chamber of Commerce about international corporate activities. His comments on Vietnam were of particular interest to me at this time, for he has long been an advocate of our devoting our attention to cleaning up South Vietnam and withdrawing so far as may be practicable from offensive operations against the Communist State of North Vietnam.

I went to the farewell reception given by the Hagglofs at 27 Portland Place, and afterwards took Diana Phipps to see "The Wise Child" at the Wyndham Theatre. Following that, at about eleven o'clock we had dinner at Le Gavroche.

This was an unsatisfactory play, only tolerable because of the acting of talented Alec Guinness, who impersonates a woman.

The restaurant Le Gavroche, lately opened on Lower Sloane Street, started with a great reputation founded apparently on its possession of two French Rothschild chefs. The food was excellent, but I did not think better than that at some of its competitors. Afterwards Diana and I looked in the windows of Bennison and other antique shops in that neighborhood, and since they were lighted inside it was an ideal way to see their contents without succumbing to acquisitive instincts.

October 19, 1967 - Thursday

I had a talk with Admirals McCain and Kirn. In his forceful way McCain dispatched several items of business in a manner that always pleases me. He is a meteor of a man.

The big news today, aside from that on crippling strikes in England, was the landing by the Soviets of instrumentation on Venus, from which they are receiving signals. It seems the heat there would make it impossible for human beings to survive, and the air is largely composed of carbon dioxide.

Bruce Hutchison, the Canadian newspaper man with whom it is always instructive to converse, returned here from his trip on the Continent. He favors Britain joining the Common Market, and a free trade area between Canada and the United States. He is pessimistic about the British Government's measures to revive the economy.

Tom Wolfe, Vice President of ABC, came in with his local representative, Louis Rukeyser, to ask me what sort of a program I might suggest for them to work on, calculated to improve relationships between the US and the UK. He particularly had in mind a sort of documentary on the Common Market and Britain's application

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to enter. I told him that obviously he was a far better judge of what would interest people at home than I am, but I would not think there was much mileage at this time in that subject. I asked whether he would consider doing a series on developments in the cultural world of the United States and Great Britain, in the light of the intense interest, especially in the entertainment field, amongst young people in both countries.

Julius Holmes arrived today from Brussels, and is going to spend the rest of the week at the residence.

I talked to E this morning. She came to Paris last night from Washington, and I will join her there tomorrow.

Ambassador W. W. Heath from Stockholm came to see me. He is a Texan political appointee, extraordinarily slow in speech. He said when Charles Frankel, Assistant Secretary of State, went to the famous Uppsala University in Sweden a short time ago, his lecture on cultural affairs had to be discontinued because of hecklers demonstrating against our Vietnam policy. Finally half the audience left the hall, and he continued with the others, but not successfully, as the outcry resumed in the corridors.

Jack McCain and General Lemnitzer called on me this afternoon. We had a long talk about Lem's Nato difficulties. Even Luxembourg now wants to drop conscription and withdraw its artillery battalion. He agreed with me that the greatest difficulty in the Alliance comes from its foreign members finding it convenient to believe the Soviets no longer constitute a menace to [redacted] Western Europe, but even if they did, the United States will somehow take care of its friends.

Tonight I went to a dinner given by the Military Commentators Circle, Sir Richard Gale presiding, at the Royal Aero Club, 9 Fitzmaurice Place, where Lemnitzer was the guest of honor. I sat between General Gale and Sir Basil Lyddell-Hart. The latter was for many years perhaps the best known military analyst and historian in Great Britain. Gale is a typical officer of the old school, strong in his belief that the diminution of British military strength is disastrous; he outspokenly resents the management by the present Government of service affairs and responsibilities.

Lemnitzer looks like a Roman Emperor. He spoke easily, without notes, about the present mission of SHAPE, its relocation and his difficulties in obtaining the support he needs from our allies. Afterwards during a long question period he

dealt adequately with the interrogations. He is a great favorite here, as indeed he should be everywhere, for he is sincere, effective, friendly, and a man of high character.

Stefan Zamoyski and several other Poles were present. Stefan is heated up over the German play which depicts Churchill as having instigated the death of General Sikorski, whom Zamoyski served as aide de camp. As I personally knew, Churchill was on the best of terms with Sikorski, and the allegation is completely untenable. Stefan thinks [redacted] this may be a piece of East German propaganda inspired by the Soviets, and the author in the pay [redacted] of one of those Governments.

When I came home I found Julius Holmes, [redacted] just returned from the theater. We had a good talk about the Middle East situation and the excellent work done by his group, who have completed their long range survey.

October 20, 1967 - Friday

Flew to Paris this morning on Air France. Found E at the Crillon; she entertained me with fascinating bits of information from Washington, Boston and New York. She saw [redacted] Sasha and David in Boston; they were both in good health.

Lunched with Jean Monnet at Le Doyen. This restaurant in the Champs Elysées is a haven for rich tourists, Frenchmen, and expense account people. The situation is unsurpassed anywhere. I had heard much of the constantly rising cost of food in Paris, then had an example of it on this occasion. Jean and I each had nine oysters, steak, potatoes, coffee, and a bottle of Sancerre, for $30.00. Jean is celebrating his birthday with his family next week. I did not like to ask him, but think he will be 79. His memory is perfect, and he still takes a long view of events to come. No transient obstacles deter his belief in the eventual creation of a more peaceful world. He seems to me to be in every particular an extraordinary personality.

I joined E at Guy Laroche on Avenue Montaigne, to pick up the raincoat lined with hamster fur she had ordered as a Christmas present for me. Its lining is so light and pliant, it is easier to carry and wear than the thinnest raincoat I [redacted] ever had. I blew myself to a dressing gown at Dior, bought a few books, then went to see Chip Bohlen at the Embassy. He regaled me with deGaulle stories; he thinks the old gentleman will never alter his opposition to Britain joining the Common Market. He said he had been offered the post in Moscow which Tommy Thompson later

accepted. He [redacted] refused it, on the grounds he wished to terminate his career in Paris, and also felt there was nothing constructive to be done with the Soviet Union at this time. This belief, he said, is shared by Tommy Thompson, who finds himself frustrated and cut off from any real association with Soviet leaders. The Bohlens are taking home leave in November.

October 21, 1967 - Saturday

Brilliant autumn day, ideal for promenading. Lunched with E at Le Doyen. This afternoon we went to see Natalie Barney at 20 Rue Jacob. Her house is just barely intact since Michel Debre, who has bought it and several adjoining properties, is engaged in a large work of reconstruction and expansion in that neighborhood. Her faithful maid Berthe said Natalie had been desperately ill with pneumonia contracted during her train journey home from Switzerland. She seemed, however, to us indestructible and full of entertaining reminiscences of her past. Romaine Brooks has been staying with her, and was there today. The two are such conversationalists as one seldom encounters, and as lively as they must have been fifty years ago. I am now baffled over their exact ages, for last year Romaine said she was 94 and Natalie 92. This year they have brought their birth dates forward, so that one is 93 and the other 91. Natalie continues to be gratified by the fan mail she receives about her appearance on BBC television. Romaine is equally pleased by a tribute to be paid her by the famous painter MacAvoy in a forthcoming French publication. She has now made a final disposition of most of her paintings. Some have been for years in French museums, and the Smithsonian shortly will have a room lined with them in Washington.

October 22, 1967 - Sunday

We flew to London today on the Air France lunchtime plane. At the sight of E, the dogs put on their usual circus exhibition.

Anti-Vietnam demonstrations in several European capitals have been timed to coincide with the march on Washington this weekend. 30,000 marchers are expected in Paris, and 5,000 or more in London. E, Julius and I came down this evening to the Embassy, in front of which a mob travelling from Trafalgar Square via Downing Street, Australia House, New Zealand House, was expected. They turned up full of sound and fury, taking a route via Oxford Street down North Audley Street. The Grosvenor Square garden had been closed, and the marchers [redacted] told they could proceed

down Brook Street, around the circle, and mass near the Embassy, where several of their leaders would present a petition. The situation, however, got completely out of hand, for at the corner of Brook and North Audley Street the procession, flying Communist banners and North Vietnamese flags, and bearing placards with [redacted] strange devices, assailed the police, broke down the hedges into the garden, [redacted] then tried a mass attack on the Embassy, where another cordon of bobbies [redacted] was lined up. The British forces, afoot and on horseback, behaved with exemplary patience, in spite of injurious attacks on them by members of the crowd, which resulted in many police being [redacted] wounded, several of them seriously enough to be taken away in ambulances. Their line, however, was never broken, and slowly they separated the milling crowd into three segments which enabled them finally to be dispersed. Militants threw clods of turf at the police, destroyed the hedges, tore up park benches to use as battering rams, tried unsuccessfully to overturn automobiles, tossed firecrackers around, but inflicted little serious physical damage. Our Embassy had twelve windows broken. Julius Holmes seemed to have been a Jonah, for he attracted the only projectiles that reached the second floor. In two rooms there he was narrowly missed by bolts or slugs of some sort, probably propelled by catapults. This was an angrier mob than I have seen on similar occasions in London, and was on the whole well organized for a violent demonstration.

There was no movement against the residence in Regents Park, where we dined undisturbed.

More and more I have come to believe in the necessity here, if the economy is to be much improved, of additional incentives to the citizens. The Conservative Party is increasingly stressing the importance of [redacted] reform in the tax system. An article entitled "We're becoming the paupers of Europe" in the October 19 Evening News, is instructive on this subject:

Friday evening in Paris I received from Jean Monnet's office the draft of a speech he is in course of preparing for the Family of Man dinner in New York on November 29, at which he will receive an award. He asked me to read it carefully and write him comments about it. I think it has promise of being considered a major pronouncement.

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We're becoming the paupers of Europe

We are becoming the poor people of Europe. British business managers, earning £2,000 a year upwards, are worse off than their counterparts in any other advanced West European country except Holland. This startling and depressing fact is highlighted today in the magazine *Management Today*.

by City Editor

DAVID MALBERT

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STD Code 01.

It shows that not only are salary levels higher in most European countries but tax levels are lower.

For instance, a £2,000-a-year man in Britain, married with two children, has £1,640 left to spend after tax.

His equivalent in Germany, France and Italy will be paid £600 to £700 more

And after tax and taking account of the cost of living he will be very much better off than his British counterpart.

At £2,000 the Briton keeps a smaller amount of his income (82 per cent.) than a Frenchman, a German or an Italian.

At £3,500 a year he keeps about 63 per cent. compared with 81 per cent. in France, almost 69 per cent. in Germany and 75 per cent. in Italy.

As his salary increases, the Briton becomes progressively worse off compared with his European counterparts.

On a gross salary of £4,000 a year any West European except a Dutchman is likely to be effectively better off than a Briton.

In France, export sales managers are more highly rated than in Britain and are better paid.

The magazine points out that the difference between British and American salaries is more marked at the lower levels and the gap narrows at the higher levels.

"But this does not alter the fact that the prospects for an engineer (and perhaps for scientists with a managerial turn of mind) are far brighter all the way up the tree in America than in Britain," says the report.

It is not merely that UK employers are niggardly when it comes to paying.

It just happens that in America payment over the whole economy is at about seven dollars to the pound.

Another complication is creeping in — some American companies are paying their overseas staff at American rates.

Thus a British executive working in Paris for a U.S. firm could earn twice as much as a Briton doing a similar job there for a British firm.

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October 23, 1967 Monday

E and I went today to see David Hicks' exhibition of portraits of well known personalities in Great Britain. I cannot say I was enthusiastic over them, although like everything he does they evidence talent. I did not care for the two he had done of E.

Admiral McCain called this afternoon in connection with the attack by the Egyptian Navy yesterday which resulted in sinking the Israeli destoyer Eilath. For the first time in combat Soviet-made missiles in the form of 20-foot rocket powered projectiles, like small airplanes that can change course to insure direct hits, were used. The Egyptians launched their missiles, identified as the Styx type, from 160-ton Osa class missile attack boats recently provided by Russia. Each boat carries four missile firing tubes. McCain has put several units of the Sixth Fleet on an alert, but I feel there is no reason for us to intervene in that area as a result of this incident. I assume the Egyptians will claim that the Israeli destroyer was within their twelve-mile limit, which [redacted] the Israelis claim is not true.

The final returns on the British police injured during the Sunday fracas shows they numbered 39, of whom almost a dozen were hospitalized. Kicks in the groin and injuries to eyes were the most common ailments. I am writing a letter to Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary, Sir Joseph Simpson, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Commissioner J. Lawler, and Chief Superintendent John Cerrard, as well as to the hospitalized members of the police force to thank them for their splendid performance in protecting our Embassy.

Tonight I went to the Vintage Dinner given at the Savoy by Cherrington Vintners. There were a hundred or more guests, including the High Commissioners for Malta and Cyprus, as well as the Spanish, Portuguese, South African, Yugoslavian and Tunisian Ambassadors. That remarkable man Lord Fraser of Lonsdale presided. Blinded in the first World War, he has been constantly active in business. The toast to the Vintage was proposed by M. Bertrand Mure, [redacted] now the head man for Ruinart champagne. Reggie Maudling responded for the guests. The menu, far exceeding the quality of what is ordinarily served at Savoy banquets was:

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The Vintage Dinner 1967

WINES

Dom Ruinart Blanc de Blancs 1961

Bertola Manzanilla

Merler Konigslay Auslese 1961
Bottled at the Estate by the Proprietors,
Michel Schneider Nachf.

Chateau Lascombes 1953
Chateau Bottled

Chateau Lascombes 1947
Chateau Bottled

Asti Gancia

Warre 1920

Salignac Grande Fine Champagne
Cognac 1929

MENU

Paillettes

La Tasse de Prince de Galle Rafraichie
La Croustille au Chester

Les Filets de Sole Meuniere Savoy

Le Baron de Boeuf Roti Renaissance
Les Pommes Rissolees
Les Choux de Bruxelles au Beurre

Le Parfait Glace Praline
La Peche Farcie aux Marrons

Le Soufile au Fromage

Les Gourmandises

Le Cafe

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After dinner Alexis Lichine, who runs Chateau Lascombes, told me he was disappointed in the two wines of his production that had been served. Secretly I agreed with him. The best things we had were the Merler Konigslay, superb Port, and Fine Champagne.

I sat between Roy Thomson and H. Alan Walker, the Chairman of Charrington. Roy and I had a long talk about his newspaper ventures, all of which, according to him, are prospering. He said he [redacted] turned down an offer to consider buying or establishing an evening paper in New York. He [redacted] also made an approach to take an interest in the international edition of the Herald Tribune, but this did not lead to a serious negotiation. He believes he can expand the sales of the Times on the Continent. He regards the deal made by him with the Astors for the acquisition of the Times as a stroke of good fortune in a financial sense, although he will have to make large capital outlays for some years to come. He said continuity of ownership of his newspaper chain, comprising papers here, in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, was assured by dispositions he [redacted] has made of a large portion of his interests to his children and grandchildren. Such dinners as that tonight cannot give him any gustatory pleasure, for he never drinks alcohol, and is on a rigid diet as concerns food. This was especially a pity, for the baron of beef served at the dinner was temptingly presented on a trestle carried by four scarlet coated men dressed in what appeared to be Medieval livery. They stood with the carver in front of Lord Fraser, who offered a toast to "the baron of beef", which the six of them then drank. This was a delightful evening. I returned home just before Evangeline and her guests were leaving for a party at the Weidenfelds. She had given a dinner for Sid Perleman, Peter Eyre (Actor), [redacted], Ian McCallum, Jonathan and Rachel Miller, Diana Phipps, Kisty Hesketh and Mr. Marchesinni.

October 24, 1967 - Tuesday

This morning we had a meeting in the auditorium of the Embassy Wives Association. Dorothy Myers is the President this year. Instead of the procedure followed in the past of having the heads of sections explain their respective duties and activities, we decided to have questions directed from the floor to me as the presiding officer, which I could answer myself or refer to the appropriate officials. I think it went off well, and we were at it from 10:00 until 12:30.

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Bronson Tweedy brought in William Graver to see me this afternoon. Graver [redacted] served a long time in Germany, as well as in Austria during Henry Pleasants' assignment in Vienna.

Bill Gower called on me. In the early part of this year he was told he had cancer of the mouth, and of at least one gland in his neck. He came to London, was bombarded with cobalt, then twice operated upon. The diagnosis of cancer was correct, but he has now completely recovered, and expects to be able to return to his home in the South of France. As he did not have the habit of smoking, the cause of these cancers remains a mystery. He told me, to my surprise, that Steve Eckart, the Principal of the American School here, [redacted] was his assistant in the American Red Cross in London during the war.

Walter Bell came to see me this afternoon. We had a good gossip about the tribulations of MI6, where Walter worked for such a long time. He is now retired, and is going to the United States with Tattie, to stay with her parents, General and Mrs. Spaatz. He may become an American citizen. Walter is still under 60, and with his wide experience would, I think, be useful [redacted] as an adviser to certain American corporations on areas with which he has been particularly familiar, such as the West Indies, India, Nairobi, East Africa, [redacted] Germany, and some other countries. He is a man of complete integrity, intelligent, trustworthy. He [redacted] worked for a time with Kim Philby during the war. He thought him a man of unusual ability, much liked by his associates, and unsuspected of the sort of traffic with the Soviets that finally destroyed him.

The repercussions of the Philby case go on and on, and there are men in the British apparatus who fear it may give rise to a minor type of McCarthyism.

I went to Lancaster House this evening for a reception given by George Brown in honor of Dr. Kiesinger, Chancellor of Germany.

Tonight we had a dinner at home for:

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Dinner - Embassy residence - October 24, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Lord and Lady Ogilvy
Hon. Patrick and Lady Amabel Lindsay
Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor
Sir Nicholas and Lady Sekers
Commander and Mrs. Nicholas Brown
Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Alastair Forbes
Lady Hesketh
Prince Roderick Ghyka
Mr. Auberon and Lady Teresa Waugh
Madame Serreulles
Monsieur Bernard de Ganay
Lady Juliet Smith
Mrs. Phipps
Miss Janet Lyle
Mrs. David Pryce-Jones
Countess Fugger (Mrs. Phipps' cousin)
Mr. Ceyleron (friend of Mme Serreulles)
Mr. Marchesini
Mr. Skiff
Lord Lichfield
M. Denis Winckler

Regretted

French Amb. and Mme de Courcel
Lord and Lady Chelsea
Sir Philip and Lady de Zulueta
Mr. Derek Hill
Mr. David Pryce-Jones
Miss Chloe d'Avigdor-Goldsmid
Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry

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I had a cordial talk with Kiesinger. He is attractive in appearance, easy in manner. When we were in Germany, his wife and he, during the period he was a State President, were especially kind to us when we visited their locality. His political situation is difficult, since three members of his Cabinet would gladly replace him if they could as Chancellor. He has, however, thus far imposed his authority on the Coalition. The famous interpeter Weber was with him, and told me the Chancellor's talks with the British were cordial and successful. [redacted]

There were quite a few young beauties at the dinner tonight, especially Janet Lyle.

Marie Helene Serreulles is spending the week with us, as is her son, Count Bertran de Ganay. She is now married to Claude Serreulles, formerly brother-in-law of Herve Alphand. She is an unusually attractive woman, and a great friend of Martine de Courcel. Her husband will arrive later in the week to stay.

I had a message from Dean Rusk yesterday, for delivery to George Brown, setting forth the latest developments in our efforts to bring about a conference over Vietnam. We have this month, through trusted intermediaries, made additional offers to Hanoi involving a cessation of bombing, but they have met with a flat rejection.

At the Vintners Dinner, Mr. Charrington told me he considered Johnny Walker Black Label Whisky the best Scotch on the British market. He also talked to me about the combination his firm has made with Canada Dry for the sale of the latter's products in Britain. After dinner I met the President of Canada D[redacted] who [redacted] made a considerable reputation at Palmolive Colgate. He did [redacted] more than 30 years old, and [redacted] is considered a whiz kid. This company h[redacted] along for many years, has [redacted] a reputation of being poorly managed, a[redacted] has ambitious plans for expansion. It will run into stiff competition her[redacted] elsewhere, from Schweppes, whose products and management are excellent.

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October 25, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting.

Hubert L. Will, who did such useful work in counter intelligence when he was here with me during the war, came to see me this morning. He is a man of exceptional intellect and merit. President Kennedy appointed him Federal Judge of the Northern District of Illinois, which includes the City of Chicago. Hubert knew Kim Philby well, worked with him, found him an excellent operator, and at that time formed no suspicion of his being a double agent.

Brig. General Laussat Clement, a relative of Alice Clement, one of our Foreign Service Officers, and of her father, the now deceased former President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, came to see me on what he said was the suggestion of Avis Bohlen, whom he has known since childhood. What he was after was an identification card to allow him to use the Navy and Air Force PX and medical facilities. His discourse was so rambling, I could make little of it. I suspected his tale of having served for 33 years in the American Army, and of being a Reserve Brigadier General, since some of his statements were contradictory. After half an hour I suggested he see Colonel Lash, our Military Attache, who told me this afternoon [redacted] he could find no record of him in the Army Register.

Lunched at the office, had a haircut at Claridges, and was then interviewed by B. J. Cutler of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, who is stationed in Paris. He said he had instructions from home to do a profile of me. Cutler was for six years Editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, and is now the chief European correspondent of Scripps-Howard. I liked him, in spite of his asking me indiscreet and embarrassing questions.

I was due to attend the farewell reception given by the Ambassador of Laos and Princess Souphatharagansi, but cried off, since it would have made me late for the dinner given at Lancaster House by the Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Brown as a farewell to the Swedish Ambassador and his wife. The multitude of invitations from colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps is impressive. Aside from 110 national days, they send out a summons whenever one of their prominent officials visits London. There is scarcely a day in the year when, if one wished, to do so, he could not attend a diplomatic cocktail party. The proliferation of diplomatic establishments is astounding, when it is considered how few existed until after the last war. The majority of Ambassadors here have little substantive

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work to do, but seek compensation in rounds of entertainment.

The Brown dinner party was restricted to 38 guests, who, I was confidentially told, had for the most part been named by Ambassador Hagglof. Madame Hagglof, an eccentric lady, has lately been on one of her infrequent visits to London, and is, as reputed, excellent company. I sat between Barbara Cairns and Lady Ross, the latter the wife of the British Ambassador to Sweden. She is [redacted] agreeable, and a long time friend of E, Virginia and Ashley Clarke.

George Brown offered a warm toast to the Hagglofs, and their successors, the Luxembourg Ambassador Clasen and his English wife. The response of the Swedish Ambassador was of the high standards [redacted] we always expect of him. It was humorous and philosophical. Selwyn Lloyd closed the dinner proceedings with a few well chosen words about his long friendship with the Hagglofs. It was a pleasure to see Geoffrey Macnab, [redacted] in charge of HMG hospitality. The menu he [redacted] furnished for the occasion was:

After dinner I had a long talk with Selwyn Lloyd, who is, for understandable reasons, deeply interested in what is going on in the Middle East. He has no faith in the "conversion" of Nasser. No sign is yet evident of early negotiations between the Israelis and Egyptians. After the sinking of the Eilath, the Israelis shelled the Egyptian refineries near Port Said, completely destroying one of them and curtailing by at least a half Egyptian petroleum in storage.

October 26, 1967 - Thursday

Hyman Bookbinder, Assistant Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, came to see me this morning. The Vice President dispatched him on a trip to Europe to enlighten both American officials and foreigners on various developments in our government's program to improve social conditions at home. This is badly needed. He will lecture to our own people tomorrow, and on Saturday will [redacted] a day-long symposium with Britishers on these problems, relating them to similar conditions here.

I went to lunch for the first time in many years at the Beefsteak Club, 9 Irving Street, off Leicester Square. I was elected to it some months ago, but did not get around to using it. At one end of the narrow hall a book of those intending to eat there is open for signature. Since members, unlike the practice in most other clubs, are expected to make themselves agreeable to strangers, shy

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Lancaster House - October 25, 1967

WINES	MENU
Ayler Herrenberg Auslese 1964	Consomme Royale Paillettes au Parmesan
Bonnes Mares 1953	Filet de Sole Walewska
Krug 1955	Longe de Veau Farci Pommes Parisienne Chou-fleur au Gratin
Cockburn 1947	
Grands Fins Bois 1878	Souffle au Cafe Langues de Chat

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newcomers, upon finding no acquaintances have preceded them, are said often to turn away. Also, some of the members, it is reported, read the list of those upstairs and, if they find the name of some one they dislike, [redacted] seek their fare elsewhere. I found about a dozen people gathered in the high raftered hall where one drinks and eats. I sat between Mr. Simon Mason, who hunted big game all over our West, especially Idaho, many years ago, and Ned Ford. Peregrine Worsthorne, Sir Trenchard Cox, and others were there, plunged in snappy conversation.

This afternoon Louis Fischer spent an hour with me. He is getting on with his Soviet book; I always find him interesting.

I received a catalogue today from Neiman-Marcus of Dallas, in which, amongst possible Christmas presents is included a matched pair of desert camels, for $4125, with the notation "delivery time subject to availability of camels."

Tonight we had for dinner the Duke of Buccleuch, Lady Diana Cooper, and Madame Serreulles. I had a talk with Walter Buccleuch about Scottish forestry operations. He thinks there is an unlimited future for such development, although the price of moor land unsuitable for sheep grazing or grouse shooting has risen in the last few years from as low as one pound an acre to five pounds.

October 27, 1967 - Friday

Miss Anne Carroll, Assistant Personnel Officer, who has been here about twenty months, came in this morning to say good-bye, since she has been transferred to Lisbon.

We held a meeting in the auditorium today with Mr. Bookbinder. He made a capital presentation of various phases of the Great Society projects, with especial reference to the anti-poverty program. It is calculated that the proper level of income for the 2 million poorest Americans should be $3200 a year for a family unit of four. Their average existing income is about $1800. In this category about one-half of the Negro population is numbered. Other important sectors are composed of those aged over 65, of children, disabled, permanently ill people, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans. This does not include several million individuals in the poverty class. About 25 billion dollars a year, a little short of expenditures for the war in Vietnam, is devoted to Great Society programs. Bookbinder is an impressive speaker and expositor.

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RELEASED

I lunched with Nico Londonderry at Bucks.

Afterwards went to see Dr. Chappelka. Pulse was 78, blood pressure 130 over 80.

Bill Rivkin's widow came to see me this afternoon. She has a contract for television performances in Chicago after January 1968. She thanked me for my contribution to the Rivkin memorial fund.

Dr. Wenk, Scientific Adviser to the President, spent an hour with me, going over marine science affairs. This is a really intriguing operation. I was particularly interested in the program under consideration to assist the protein-deficient countries of the world, to increase their capacity for using the fish resources of the seas. He also talked at some length about exploring off-shore solid mineral deposits, as well as searching for oil and gas on continental shelves. This led into a discussion of vanishing fish species, recent improvements in trawler operations, and a number of fascinating speculations such as the transportation of petroleum from under the Arctic and Antarctic ice caps. Our Government is spending over 400 million dollars this year from appropriations to support marine science activities.

E and I went tonight to Claridges for the reception given by the Luxembourg Ambassador and Madame Clasen, at which a gift from the Diplomatic Corps was presented to the Doyen and Madame Hagglof.

The Beefsteak Club where I lunched yesterday does not permit any playing of cards or games of chance. It opens at noon and closes at 3:00 p.m. It then reopens at 5:30 and remains open until midnight. Its members are said to provide the best conversation in London. It was originally formed in 1730, but died in 1870. It was revived, however, in 1876.

I sent a telegram today about Enoch Powell in these terms:

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC

LONDON

From Bruce

Ref State 60304

Visit to US of Conservative Shadow Defense Minister Powell.

1. In connection with Enoch Powell's activities in the United States during his forthcoming visit, perhaps a few comments about his personality, and intellectual interests, might be pertinent.

2. As Shadow Defense Minister he has, on occasions, made difficulties for his colleagues by advocating privately and publicly (viz. East of Suez Military dispositions) measures with which many of them strongly disagreed.

3. This is not, however, regarded in his case as a breach of loyalty to the Conservative leadership, since it is generally recognized in Britain that he is uncontrollable in matters where his convictions are strong. It is this independence that contributes to his almost unique position in British politics.

4. His constituents are enamoured of him. He is always a forceful speaker, often an eloquent and stirring orator. When he turns his attention to Literature

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Date:

and History his flow of comment is enthralling. He is an inveterate enemy of chicanery and pomposity. A brilliant record as a scholar, professor and author has been somewhat obscured by the interruptions of war service (during which he advanced from Private to Brigadier General), and by later participation in Government. He has written widely, publishing poems, translations from Greek, criticisms, and pamphlets on social questions.

5. He is admired and respected for his mental brilliance, but even more so for his fearlessness of character. His wife, an attractive lady, is vigorously pro-American.

BRUCE

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October 28, 1967 - Saturday

Went to the office this morning. After reading telegrams, delved into a miscellaneous pile of clippings I [redacted] recently cut out. Amongst them were:

(1) The shocking rise of murder in the United States. During the first half of 1967, percentagewise, contrasted with 1966, it reads as follows:

New York	+ 25%
Chicago	+ 43%
Philadelphia	+ 30%
Houston	+ 28%
Cleveland	+ 45%
Washington	+ 22%
St. Louis	+ 80%
Boston	+ 153%
Dallas	+ 26%
Memphis	+ 200%
Kansas City, Mo.	+ 23%
Dayton	+ 162%

(2) The excellent Institute of Strategic Studies here has compiled a table of considerable interest about the comparative military strengths, defence, expenditure and national economies, as of early 1968. It reads:

ESTIMATES OF COMPARATIVE STRATEGIC STRENGTHS, EARLY 1968

Category	U.S.A.	Britain	China	France	Soviet Union
Missile and Air Power					
Land-based ICBMs	1,054	—	—	—	520
Fleet ballistic missiles	656	—	—	—	130
IRBMs and MRBMs	—	—	—	—	725
Long-range heavy bombers	520	—	—	—	150
Medium bombers	75	80	12	60	1,100
*Seapower**					
Carriers (all types)	28	5	—	4	—
Cruisers	14	—	—	2	20
Ocean-going escorts	330	71	20	48	198
Ballistic missile sub-					

DEFENCE, EXPENDITURE AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

Country	% of G.N.P.	Country	% of G.N.P.
Western Europe		Hungary	2.8
Belgium	2.9	Poland	5.3
Britain	6.4	Rumania	3.5
Denmark	2.6	U.S.S.R.	8.9
France	4.4	*Middle East*	
Germany	3.6	Iran	3.6
Greece	3.4	Iraq	10.5
Italy	3.3	Israel	12.2
Luxembourg	1.3	Jordan	12.2
Netherlands	3.8	Saudi Arabia	12.1
Norway	3.6	Syria	11.9
Portugal	5.7	Turkey	4.3
Spain			

(3) The ubiquitous Ralph Ralph Schoenman went to Bolivia for the Debre trial. Opinion there seems to be settled that Che Guevara was killed as reported by the Bolivian Government. What Guevara's association was with Debre is not yet exactly known. Schoenman normally resides in London, and most recently seems to have made a trip to Prague on August 31, 1967 under a false name. At present he holds no valid passport, but presumably has physical possession of a US passport issued in London on October 14, 1964 which was revoked because of his unauthorized travel to North Vietnam. Since the passport has not been renewed, it therefore expired on October 14, 1967. It is possible that his old passport issued in London

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on September 15, 1962, may have been altered, or even forged.

Our Embassy in LaPaz has been instructed to try to obtain a look at Schoenman's travel and other documents, and if the Bolivians offer to turn over his passport to them, this should be accepted and the Ambassador should offer to provide a certificate of identity for direct return to the United States.

(4) Governor Romney's European trip is shaping up, and we will have him here from November 21 to November 23. He has requested appointments with leading politicians, and I propose to give [redacted] a lunch for him and his wife.

(5) "It is almost miraculous", as Secretary Rusk pointed out last March "that with 135 million dollars for salaries and expenses we are able to pay for about one hundred embassies, two hundred odd consulates, this Department (of State), a world-wide medical program, the Foreign Service Institute, a still considerable amount of home leave travel, field conferences and consultative travel, personnel benefits, and salaries of some 23,000 employees (14,000 Americans, the rest locals). But the great responsibilities of the Department have been carried with brilliance and distinction not by funds but by the skill and devotion of the people who are in it."

(6) The British taxation system was highlighted this morning by accounts in newspapers of salaries paid to leading company executives. Bridgeman, Chairman of British Petroleum, receives £50,000 a year. Beeching, Deputy Chairman of ICI £40,000, Wheeler, Chairman of AEI £30,000, Gorton, Chairman of Courtaulds, £22,500. After income tax a married man's gross £50,000 is cut down to £10,000, and £40,000 is reduced to £9,000.

(7) There is a long back-page spread this morning in the International Herald Tribune on Natalie Barney; it puts her age at 90.

(8) Mary Blume writes in the International Herald Tribune about Arlene Dahl, the former film star, now famous as author of a beauty column. Miss Dahl states she was told by Marilyn Monroe that the latter's reason for preferring colorless nail polish to crimson was "I like to feel naked all over." When she was married to the wine merchant Alexis Lichine, Miss Dahl discovered that wine stops one from gaining weight. (It acts like a detergent to cut grease.) She also says you can cure sunburn by [redacted] putting sliced raw potato on your nose.

Had a massage by Miss MacInnes.

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October 29, 1967 - Sunday

Virginia Surtess came to lunch. Afterwards E and I went with Diana Phipps to see the freehold house she has bought in the Nottinghill district. It is narrow, four stories high, painted a hideous dark green, but has a pleasant garden and a basement flat for her mother. As she has great taste in interior decorating, I suppose she can cope with it, but at the present time it seemed to me excessively ugly. Many of the plywood walls have to be torn away. She is doing the reconstruction with a single workman, said to be a jack of all trades, employed full time by her. Peter Eyre and two other friends of Diana went with us, and I think they marvelled, as we did, over the magnitude of the task she has undertaken.

I read a lot today in connection with a talk I must give this week to the most recent class at the British Foreign Office, as well as in preparation for lectures later next month to the United and Cecil Clubs in the House of Commons, and the Socratic Society of Cambridge.

October 30, 1967 - Monday

When I left the house the gilt chairs were lined up for the lecture Jonathan Miller has been inveigled by E into giving to the Embassy wives. Since this versatile and delightful man can talk easily on any subject, I hope things will go swimmingly. Lecturers on these occasions receive nothing for their services except sherry and coffee, but it is wonderful how generous they have been in responding to invitations.

At the office I visited the members of the Soybean Mission sent over here by the Department of Agriculture. They met in Bob Anderson's office, where they were briefed. Later conferences have been arranged for them with representatives of the UK Soybean Trade, after which there is to be a small cocktail party in the Embassy lounge. Tomorrow they will meet representatives of the UK oil seed crushers, and lunch with them in our dining room. Five of this mission were producers and exporters of soybeans and products. Their exports to Britain have increased ten-fold in the last decade.

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Eugene Black came to see me. We had a long talk about a variety of things. He has been suffering for eight months from a painful case of shingles, not yet cured. He says at times it has been agonizing, especially when it affected his sciatic nerve. This non-infectious, non-contagious disease is mysterious as to origin. Gene says those who have had chickenpox in childhood are especially susceptible to it. Nothing appears to slow him down, for his business and governmental activities are as expansive as ever. He is moving out from Claridges tomorrow to stay with us, and will make our house his headquarters for the next ten days. He said George Woods will remain as head of the World Bank for another year. There is much speculation about his successor, for this is in some respects the most interesting job in the world. Those most prominently mentioned at the present time to replace him are David Rockefeller, Douglas Dillon, and Bob McNamara. Dillon wanted it when Gene resigned, but George Woods walked away with it. Bill Martin would be, [redacted] in the estimation of many, the ideal President, but having just been reappointed for three years as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, it is believed he could not accept such an offer. Dillon is noncommittal as to whether he would be willing to do it, and it is felt McNamara, even though the Vietnamese war were over, might be considered tainted by his connection with it. Everyone has the highest opinion, which I fully share, of David Rockefeller, but he has refused so many flattering offers to leave the Chase Bank it is believed even this would not [redacted] fetch him.

I yielded to temptation this afternoon and made an offer for a beautiful small Louis XVI table at Kerin; I hope it is not accepted.

Military sales to Great Britain have always been troublesome as regards jurisdiction. Responsibility for them, after much argument, was vested 2-1/2 years ago in our politico-military section because of their connection with political matters. That office has served successfully as a conduit between Healey and McNamara and their respective staffs. Ron Spiers drafted a letter on the subject in the following terms:

I made a couple of minor alterations in it and have forwarded it.

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EMBASSY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

London, England

October 27, 1967

The Honorable Foy D. Kohler
Deputy Under Secretary for
Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Foy:

I understand that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the behest of CINCEUR, have proposed a change in the Defense Sales function as it applies to the United Kingdom. The JCS apparently wish to assign to the Defense Attache's Office in London responsibility for administering and monitoring Military Sales and related international logistics programs. I further understand that at the intercession of ISA this whole question has been put in limbo subject to further Washington review. Before any final conclusion is reached on the relationship of Military Sales to this Embassy, I would like to register my personal views in expectation that they will be considered in any subsequent review of the JCS proposals.

When MAAG UK was disestablished nearly two and a half years ago, it was agreed that many of the residual MAAG functions--and specifically matters related to military sales--would adhere to the Politico-Military Affairs section of the Embassy. This arrangement had the endorsement of ISA and the Department at the time and was confined in an Embassy memorandum of 28 December 1964, which assigned to PM action for "third country military aid and military sales activities." I see no valid reason to change the ground rules established in 1964. The UK Military Sales program--as you well know from the Parliamentary debates and continued British press orchestration on the liabilities inherent in the F-111 offset arrangements--is one that carries with it an extremely high policy content, which by definition is of direct and continuing

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interest to the Department and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. For this reason I consider that primary responsibility for UK military sales should continue to be vested in the office of Politico-Military Affairs. This does not imply that the Office of the Defense Attache cannot perform a constructive role in supporting the PM Section in the sales program. In this regard I wish to emphasize that my comments on the efficacy of maintaining PM's primary position in the UK Military Sales program should in no way be construed as critical of the Defense Attache's office. Admiral Kirn and his staff have been consistently cooperative with PM and there should not be the slightest suggestion of any but the best working relationships between the two offices.

I am sending Paul Nitze a copy of this letter in view of the shared interest of the Department of Defense on the military sales question.

With warm regards,

David

David Bruce

cc: Paul H. Nitze, Secretary of the Navy

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October 31, 1967 - Tuesday

Dressed as if for the evening, Evangeline wearing a long dress and French Legion of Honor Medal, myself in white tie and decorations, we reported before 10:45 this morning in the foyer of the House of Lords for the ceremonial to be observed at the Opening of Parliament by the Queen. The traditional procedure was followed. The streets from Constitution Hill to the Houses of Parliament were lined with Guardsmen, their bayonets at the ready. At eleven o'clock the House was full. I was squashed in the diplomatic area between Victor Santa-Cruz of Chile and the Ambassador of Burma. Now being fifth on the list in seniority I had a front row seat.

Exactly twelve minutes later Members of the Royal Family, having left the Robing Room, proceeded to the Chamber. Princess Margaret, Lord Snowdon, Princess Marina, Princess Alexandra, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, The Lord Mountbatten were in that group.

At 11:30 the Queen came in with her large procession. This was a glorious sight; she was accompanied by Prince Philip, Princess Anne, the Prince of Wales, the Woman of the Bedchamber, The Mistress of the Robes, the Lady of the Bedchamber, the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward, the Gold Stick in Waiting, the Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and other functionaires in elaborate dress. Knights of the several Orders wore their respective colors, and t hose wearing ceremonial day dress were limited to two Stars of their Orders.

The Queen read the address prepared for her by the government, the only unusual feature of which was the announcement of a proposal to reduce the power of the Lords, and to limit the number of hereditary peers who could participate in their deliberations. Although expected, this announcement caused a lifting of many bushy eyebrows.

By 12 o'clock all was over, and the Chamber emptied. Observers said the display of jewelry today was the finest yet witnessed in any such ceremony here, but probably inferior to that a few days ago when the Shah of Persia finally crowned himself.

Afterward Evangeline and I went for drinks with the Speaker and Mrs. King and later lunched at the Spanish Embassy.

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At the Spaniards' we had a gay lunch, starred on the gastronomic side by magnums of 1949 Chateau Lafite.

The guests were: The French Ambassador and Madame de Courcel, Mollie Buccleuch, Duke of Wellington, Alec and Elizabeth Douglas-Home, Betty Salisbury and Robert Cecil, Selwyn Lloyd, Helen Adeane, Lord and Lady Townshend (she expert on Arabian horses), and others.

Alec Douglas-Home said he would like to have lunch with me soon to discuss various matters, including some ideas he has about Vietnam. I look forward eagerly, as I always do, to any talk with him.

This afternoon I met with Trustees of the American School in London and Messrs. Steve Eckart and Jack Herfurt. They are about to complete arrangements to purchase the site for a new school at a price of about £250,000. The anticipated cost of the land and facilities for students, architects, legal and surveyors' fees, contingencies, etc. is about $3,333,000.

The full cost of the project must be underwritten by the end of 1967, in order to permit use of new facilities by the fall of 1970. Tommy Davies, lately in New York, has become active in this affair. He suggested a dinner be arranged within a month in New York under the sponsorship of David Rockefeller or Jock Whitney. Tommy is to telephone David Rockefeller this afternoon, and if he will not undertake to preside over such a dinner, I am to telephone Jock. The idea would be, if possible, to solicit large contributions, especially from American oil companies which have offices here, so that perhaps the entire sum required might be raised in a single evening. I doubt this is possible, but since the oil companies have already been so generous, it might be they will put up most of the money required for this future development.

I saw John Copelin of I T & T this afternoon. His company has become what is called a "conglomerate". Every month or so they seem to swallow up another corporation. Their earnings continue to increase spectacularly, as does their stock. I have, probably without reason, a fear that no management can really adequately superintend the operations of a large number of companies engaged in disparate activities. Copelin impressed me favorably. He lives next door in Connecticut to Alistair Cooke, and we have many mutual friends. He said their large British company is run almost entirely by natives of this country, with only two or three Americans in executive positions.

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Tonight we went to dine at Camden Hill with Antonia and Hugh Fraser. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Rees-Mogg (Editor of The Times), Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Thomas, Norman Stevas, Fred Warner and Diana Phipps. John Wells and one of Antonia's young Pakenham sisters came in afterwards. I sat between Antonia and pretty Mrs. Thomas. I told our hostess how much we enjoyed her panel appearance on television in connection with identifying selections from literature. She has an extraordinary memory. I promised to send her a copy of Byron's collected letters.

Conversation amongst the men after dinner was animated. It was chiefly concerned with the proposed reform of the House of Lords and the possibility of doing away with voting there by hereditary peers. Opinion was mixed on this subject. We talked about the separation of powers under the American Constitutional system, and the necessity of this for any satisfactory functioning of the American and British societies. It was commonly agreed this issue will give rise to violent, possibly acrimonious debates, before any measure is passed.

November 1, 1967 - Wednesday

Country team meeting this morning. Admiral McCain has no further news of his son, except that he is presently locked up with other American pilots in a compound at Hanoi. The gravity of the woundsin his leg, and arm is not known. Due to frequent references to him by Hanoi as a son of a distinguished American Admiral, McCain naturally fears he may be subjected to unusual interrogation.

Mr. Keenan, from the Office of International Labor Affairs, who has just been in Vietnam, came to see me. He said the Labor Unions in Vietnam were ill organized, and he and Tom Delaney had been trying to achieve coordination between them. He was favorably impressed by the morale of our soldiers, and by what he regarded as favorable progress made in our military efforts.

I lunched today with David Astor and the staff of The Observer at their offices, 160 Queen Street. As usual, most of the conversation revolved about Vietnam. None of them had a practical solution to offer.

I sent this telegram about George Brown's fall from grace last night:

CONFIDENTIAL

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Classification

Charge: STATE Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC
INFO: AmEmbassy PARIS
BONN
LONDON ROME

From Bruce.

1. George Brown, who has for a considerable time been rumbling like an uneasy volcano, fully erupted last night. The explosion was complete, the fall out extensive, the chief casualty the Foreign Secretary himself.

2. The occasion was a dinner at the Savoy Hotel given by Lord Thomson, the newspaper proprietor. His guests included many prominent British and American business men.

3. After a rambling, but rather savage, attack on his host and the Sunday Times, Brown proceeded with a prepared speech that was well received. After the dinner, however, Fonsec was the center of a ten minute scene during which, talking to journalists, he denounced the British papers as products of "the most prostituted Press in the world", a quote from the late Aneurin Bevan. He continued to express his feelings about them in pungent and picturesque terms.

4. The Embassy will later make an unusually full report on this incident, which will not endear Fonsec to the Prime Minister, already harassed by the alleged indiscretions of Lord Chalfont.

Drafted by: Approving Officer: BRUCE
AMB:DBruce/eo - Nov. 1, 1967
Concurrence:

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Ed Gaskell, an old OSS friend, is filling the place temporarily of deceased Marshall Gaffney. He brought the President of the US Lines, Mr. Purden, [redacted] to see me this morning. Purden spoke at length about the hopes they have of improving their profits through the use of container ships. He thinks he is about to reach a working arrangement in this field with Sir Basil Smallpiece of the Cunard Line. He said his former boss, my old friend Jack Franklin, famously robust, has been reduced by illness to skeleton size.

Jean Lambert came over from Paris to see me, to tell me the latest developments in respect to his financial difficulties. I feel desperately sorry for him. He is still awaiting the publication of the Royal Commission's report in Canada on the failure of the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation. He has been told by his lawyer that he is not mentioned in the report, but does not feel he can make any [redacted] plans until he is sure this is the case. Meanwhile, Great Northern Capital Company, which [redacted] suffered tremendous losses from the bankruptcy of Canadian Acceptance, has been reorganized with a changed name, and Jean's stake in it should eventually have considerable value.

Michael Palliser telephoned [redacted] to say the Prime Minister would be pleased if I had an informal, unofficial talk with his lawyer, Lord Goodman, about the Flora Lewis article in the International Herald Tribune. I volunteered some time ago to do this, and Arnold Goodman called on me this afternoon at Grosvenor Square. He explained in detail what steps he had taken in New York, where he had gone on other business, but had prolonged his stay [redacted] to discuss this matter with Bill Rogers, former Attorney General, who represents the involved American newspaper owners. Bill Rogers is not only an able lawyer, but a man who would, I think, understand the difficult political position in which this article has placed the Prime Minister. Goodman talked in rather vague terms to me about damages, estimating they would have to be really substantial from the standpoint of his client, who might, however, as he did in a previous case, turn them over to charity. He mentioned to me a maximum of £50,000 and a minimum of $100,000. Rogers told him to go ahead, if he so desired, and issue a libel writ; afterwards "somewhere along the line" they might have further conversations about the matter.

I told Arnold it seemed to me preferable if it were possible to have a settlement before a case was brought into court, and I volunteered to write a letter to Jock Whitney on an entirely personal and unofficial basis. This I shall do tomorrow.

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[redacted]

Tonight we attended a State Banquet at Buckingham Palace for the President of Turkey. It was a glittering banquet, with courses served on the famous Royal gilt services and 18th Century Sevres and Tournai porcelain. I sat between the Turkish Madame Bayulken and Lady Longford. Madame Bayulken spoke English fluently, and Elizabeth Longford is always a charming companion. Evangeline drew the Prime Minister and the former Turkish Foreign Minister Erkin. She was delighted over her conversation with Harold Wilson, who entertained her with a [redacted] variety of anecdotes and reflections which did not always spare his colleagues. She was bowled over by his affability and agreeability.

The Turkish President Cevdet Sunay does not speak English; his response, therefore, to the Queen's toast had to be interpreted, and consumed a long [redacted] time. The food and wine were, as always at the Palace, excellent. The menu was: Tortue Verte au Xeres; Rosette de Saumon a l'Anglaise; Perdreau de Sandringham Roti, Haricots Verts au Beurre, Pommes Fondantes, Salade; Ananas Glace Royal. The wines were Amontillado Dry Don, Maximiner Grunhauser 1964, Charmes Chambertin 1961, Bollinger 1955, Dow 1945, Hine 1934.

In a year when the partridge season has been notably bad, it was an especial pleasure to eat birds killed on the Royal Estate of Sandringham.

The waiters on these occasions are dressed almost as elaborately as the majority of the guests. They wear knee breeches, and many of them military medals, as well as a queue extending down over the nape of their necks. The Grenadier Guards supplied the string ed music, and the Irish guards the pipers' programme; the latter is spectacular, but drowns out conversation.

After dinner, the guests gathered in two large drawing rooms, where many of them were presented to the Turkish dignitaries and members of the Royal Family.

Everyone there politely eyed George Brown, some with the expectancy he might appear depressed by the flood of criticism that headlined today all the local newspapers. If he was [redacted] expected to look contrite, such expectations were not gratified. He was merry as a cricket, although perhaps slightly less boisterous than he sometimes is. I cracked a couple of jokes with him, and later while I was sitting with Princess Marina she suggested she would like to meet him, and so he joined us. Somehow the conversation turned to her cousin, the King of Greece, and George observed he did not think this was a propitious time for

[redacted]

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the King to visit Britain, with which Princess Marina [redacted] seemingly agreed. I had a talk of no moment through an interpreter with the President of Turkey.

It is extraordinary how frequently in British social gatherings one has opportunities to discuss matters of diplomatic substance, not only with colleagues, but more importantly with politicians. In this respect I did, from my standpoint, some minor but useful work with the PM, George Brown and Ted Heath, [redacted] as yesterday, I had a chance to do at the Speaker's party with Jeremy Thorpe.

November 2, 1967 - Thursday

[redacted] I wrote to Jock Whitney this morning in these terms:

At Antonia Fraser's dinner the other night, Fred Warner told me he had finished his term as Ambassador in Laos, and [redacted] assigned as Minister to serve under the British Permanent Representative Burrows in the NATO Council at Brussels. Fred is a gifted, resourceful man. From time to time his name has been mentioned in connection with Burgess and McLean, whom he is said to have known well in his younger days.

Robert Wagner, brother of Baroness Homan of Hamburg, whom we [redacted] during our residence in Germany, came to see me this morning at his sister's suggestion. He is engaged as representative of an American company in a large real estate proposition to build a hotel about five miles from the airport at Nice. The population of Nice continues to expand by leaps and bounds, no hotel has been built there for almost fifty years, and his associates think this situation presents them with a lush opportunity for development.

Mrs. Pinckney Tuck, Kippy's widow, came to see me. She has sold her villa at Geneva, and generously presented her beautiful town house in Paris to the American Government, by whom it will be assigned for the use of the Minister, in this case our mutual friend Woodie Wallner. Mrs. Tuck, whose health is bad, will go home to live at Grosse Point, Michigan.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Nico Londonderry.

This afternoon I led off at the annual meeting we have with new entrants to the British Foreign Service. First I spoke to them along the following lines, then for half an hour or longer answered questions. I find this event both useful and stimulating. I was especially impressed by the seeming quality of the group. They will remain on probation for three years before a definite assignment in the field or the Foreign Office. I left them at five o'clock, shortly before they were given a cocktail party in the cafeteria.

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November 2, 1967

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Jock,

I hesitated for a long time before writing you this letter, for the matter it concerns is obviously none of my business. It does, however, potentially affect, even though it might be in small degree, British-American relationships here, and therefore I venture to communicate with you about it on an entirely personal basis.

The article by Flora Lewis some weeks ago in the International Herald Tribune caused a great stir here. We were immediately swamped by calls from one source or another, and were told by the local correspondents of the New York Times and Washington Post of the queries addressed to them. Several of the British newspapers informed Jim Pettus that they were not going to carry all or any part of the story, as in the opinion of their solicitors it was considered libelous under British law.

At no time did I become involved in any discussions about it, except to hear complaints made by British friends and acquaintances, and embarrassment expressed by American journalists.

I now understand that the Prime Minister has the fixed intention, unless there is a settlement that he can publicly announce, of having a writ of libel issued. Frankly, I think under the circumstances, since the incident has given rise to so much gossip, not only within his own Party but elsewhere, he would be at least foolish politically unless he took some action or obtained a settlement.

You know the temper of people here even better than I do. My guess is that a British court, unless the truth of the allegations could be fully proved, would award the Prime Minister whacking damages, and that such action would be widely acclaimed here.

The Honorable John Hay Whitney,
163 East 63rd Street,
New York City, New York 10021

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At any rate, if such a termination might be avoidable, I would surmise it would be in the interest of all parties concerned if a settlement were made before the matter reaches the Courts.

I have heard indirectly that Bill Rogers is representing the American newspaper interests in this matter. If so, I assume he has been kept in touch by British representatives of the Prime Minister of what is intended. It seems to me a dialogue across the Atlantic is unlikely to be fruitful, but before the Prime Minister takes any irretrievable action in the way of a suit which would bring the whole affair to public attention once more, it might be well if the parties on your side consider the possibility of having Bill Rogers come to London and try to put an end to this episode.

I know you will forgive my intrusion in this; it is only made because I think it would be well to avoid, if practicable, any further controversy. I have not been informed, or have any idea whatever as to the terms of a settlement if you and your associates were willing to make one, but I dread the disagreeable effects of a legal action here which I think the Prime Minister is, in the absence of a resolution of this question, determined to pursue vigorously.

With warm personal regards, I am

Ever yours,

David Bruce

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The British and American Foreign Services have many similarities, as well as considerable dissimilarities. Both of them basically lack political support at home, for the nature of their work is not appealing to domestic constituencies. Moreover, since one of their tasks is, if possible, to reconcile disagreements with other countries, they become unfairly suspect as being too soft on foreigners at the expense of the national interest. They are notoriously under-financed--the entire annual appropriation of the Department of State in Washington is less than the cost of a single aircraft carrier.

Moreover, in my own country, diplomatists are all too often stigmatized as expatriates, enjoying luxurious lives abroad at the expense of the taxpayers; corrupted by the artful chicanery of foreigners, and emasculated by the sinister instruments of sophisticated social life.

Despite such ill-founded views, the profession continues in both our countries to attract the services of an elite, composed of patriotic, capable, dedicated citizens. In Great Britain, I believe that at present, as is usually the case, all of your Chiefs of Mission are career officers. When you have made exceptions in the past, it has been because of the particular suitability of gifted outsiders such as Lords Bryce, d'Abernon, Derby, Halifax, Franks and Harlech, and others.

In the United States, more than 70% of our Chiefs of Mission have for many years been foreign service officers, the rest political appointees; I fervently hope the former percentage will steadily rise, so that the selections of amateurs will be condemned in all but rare and justifiable instances.

In 1924, through the Rogers Act, the United States amalgamated its diplomatic and consular services; you did the same in 1946.

Our methods of recruitment, examinations and training are much alike. This is also true of our bureaucratic organization, though we have no exact equivalent in the structure of a mission to your Head of Chancery. With us the Deputy Chief of Mission is, in effect, Head of Chancery, though he has many other duties.

Both our Governments long resisted the creation of numerous Embassies. In 1914, there were nine in London, as well as 47 Legations. It was only in 1893 that our respective Legations in Washington and London were raised to Embassies; for us this was our first Embassy anywhere.

From time to time, questions are raised as to the necessity of maintaining more than nominal diplomatic establishments in the world of today. Critics dwell upon the rapidity of communications, the air-borne mobility of Cabinet Ministers, and even of Chiefs of State, as arguments in favor of reducing diplomats to the task of conveying messages between headquarters. I will not occupy your time this afternoon with discussion

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of this subject except to remark that such vital functions as reporting and negotiation can only be handled on a local and continuing basis.

I should like to draw your attention to the set up of this Embassy which you are doing us the honor of visiting. By Presidential Directive, all American official representatives in Great Britain, with the exception of the two independent military commands of our Navy and Air Force, are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Ambassador. These officials are housed in this building. Our total number of employees is about 700, of whom 356 are British citizens.

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Tom Finletter called on me with Lawrence Levy of Allied Systems, Inc., and Mr. Callaghan of the same organization. They are all members of the Board, and are here in connection with a billion dollar proposal to build with Hawker Siddely the 1176 vertical take-off plane. Tom had previously spoken to Ron Spiers on this subject, and wanted me to be informed of what was in prospect. They hope upon their return home to get Bob McNamara's approval of a small participation by the Defense Department in financing a survey of this joint Anglo-American venture.

My niece Peasie, who [redacted] arrived today on the Queen Elizabeth, came out to cocktails with us this evening, where the other guests were Mac Herter, Helen Philbin, Barbara Fitzgerald (all of whom [redacted] arrived this morning from Moscow), Blair Clark and his intended pretty Polish bride, Eve and Harry Labouisse, Bob Skiff, Tommy Corcoran and his daughter (she [redacted] graduated from Radcliffe this year and is trying to get a television spot in London), Joan Fleischman, Mr. and Mrs. Dufallo.

I sat up until midnight to hear the election returns. Those from Gorton, where Winston Churchill was the Conservative candidate, were not to come in until later, for a recount was under way, indicating the result would be close. The Conservatives, however, galloped off with the seat at Leicester SW, where a swing from Labour to Conservative of 16.6% took place. In Scotland, at Hamilton, there was a startling surprise, for Mrs. Ewing, the Scottish Nationalist, candidate, captured the mining labor stronghold by nearly 2,000 votes. The Conservatives, as expected, ran a sorry third.

November 3, 1967 - Friday

Sir Dick White and Bronson Tweedy lunched with me today. White is an unusually interesting man, as well as a most attractive one. For more than thirty years he has successively been the head of MI5 and MI6. In recent newspaper and political attacks on these security organizations provoked by the Philby case, he is about the only principal who has emerged uncriticized. He feels, however, that the repercussions will strip these Services in large degree of their anonymity, and unfavorably affect their operations. At the age of 61 he would normally retire next year, but the time for so doing may be accelerated by his acceptance of another important governmental position. His doctors have told him that the strains to which he has been subjected over more than three decades

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have not affected fundamentally his health, but they strongly advise him to relinquish his present office and take a year off. He said George Brown had been a helpful and emphatic supporter of MI6. Like almost everyone with whom I talk about the Foreign Secretary, he feels him to be an honest, courageous, and unusually intelligent official: his faults are temperamental.

Gorton was finally captured by the Labour Party in yesterday's elections, with a majority of less than 600. Winston Churchill is widely praised for having made such a dent in what was formerly a huge Labour majority. Undoubtedly there is a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction against the present Government; these reversals are symptoms of unease over existing policies, but not necessarily expressive of belief in the panaceas advocated by the Conservatives. The Prime Minister does not have to call an election for another three years; when he does so, the results are likely to be determined by economic conditions prevailing at that time.

Col. Herbert Fauntleroy Julien, erstwhile "Black Eagle of Harlem" came to our Consular Section this week to have notarized a document which indicates he is engaged in arms traffic, probably to Nigeria.

Jean Monnet called me on the telephone this afternoon about the speech he is to make on November 30 in New York.

The question of taxation in Great Britain has attracted more attention lately than ever before. Some people estimate that the Inland Revenue alone is losing fifty million pounds a year on future tax revenues through the emigration of managers to say nothing of scientists, engineers and others. The penal taxation raises little revenue. For instance, if no one paid more than 15s on every pound earned, the loss of tax would be less than £4,000,000 a year. Proposals have been advanced to effect a 40% reduction of surtax and permission for executives to have stock options, as in the United States. Cutting surtax to this extent would decrease the tax burden to the nation by only £29,000,000. Proponents figure this would cost nothing at all if the tax changes reduced emigration by 3 percent a year. Another suggestion is not to levy surtax on earned incomes up to £10,000, and to limit the 75% surtax on any earnings over that amount.

E. Diana Phipps and I took a 5:30 train to Bletchley to stay at Easton Neston. Tomorrow will be the first day I have shot this year. I have made no preparation for it in the way of practice, and do not contemplate, as I once did, the prospect

of sport with much zest. Successful shooting, like golf or tennis, demands a certain amount of practice and physical fitness. The worst feature, however, to my mind, in lack of practice is the slow-down induced by fear of so wielding a weapon as to endanger other people.

Summer time ceased the end of last week. Consequently it is now dark in London about five o'clock in the afternoon. The weather has been appreciably colder since the first of November, and today the temperature is under 50. With much reluctance I have encased myself in winter underwear.

We found Cecilia and Alexander McEwen at Easton with Kisty.

November 4, 1967 - Saturday

Cold and raining this morning. The Colonels assembled in the court yard before 9:30. There were Colonels Tem Manning, Featherstonhaugh, Tony Robarts, Peter Dollar, Ivo Reid, and Derek Lawson. Feathers had fallen a few weeks ago and broken several ribs, so although he was active as ever, he did not shoot. The beaters had a hard day of it; the pheasants, who never like rain, were loath to fly, and although we saw quantities of birds, the shooting was only about half as good as it probably would have been under better weather conditions. We did kill in a short day 175 pheasants and a few hares. It was too early for woodcock, and the trees were still in almost full leaf. Diana and E wisely stayed indoors. Robin Fedden came down for dinner, and in his inimitable way discoursed on National Trust properties and human idiosyncracies.

November 5, 1967 - Sunday

Diana, E and I came back by a morning train to London. I was met with urgent telegrams from the Department that necessitated my going out to see George Brown at Dorneywood. I spent most of the afternoon either in transit or talking to him about the consultations going on at the UN in respect to a Middle East resolution. Arthur Goldberg has framed a new resolution which will be put to King Hussein, who is in New York, and to Israeli officials. I was instructed to seek full British support for it. This I did not obtain completely, but George agreed essentially to our proposal. I sent off this telegram about my conversation with him:

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EXDIS - FROM BRUCE

Subject: Middle East, New Draft Resolution

1. In accordance instructions reftel, saw FonSec this afternoon at his country place Dorneywood. Dennis Greenhill, Lambert, and Maitland were there.

2. George Brown told me privately that because of his desire to get British American relationship regarding this subject on closer basis he was prepared to go further in supporting our proposed resolution than has been recommended by his Foreign Office advisers.

3. After considerable discussion, FonSec dictated points re our request that were later included in draft submitted to him by Foreign Officers. He read me their draft, which he accepted, and ordered it sent immediately to Caradon. I asked if he would not have it repeated simultaneously to Secretary Rusk, and he agreed to do so.

4. He asked me if I had heard from USUN details of conversation between Goldberg and Eban yesterday. I answered in negative.

5. You will have received FonSecs instructions to Caradon before my return from Dorneywood, so I shall merely observe that he was in a generally cooperative and benevolent mood. He made no reference to his recent personal troubles. He will return to London tomorrow morning.

6. Would appreciate your telegraphing us FonSec's message to Caradon.

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In spite of the attacks made upon his personal conduct last week, and demands that he be dropped from his post, George was as serene as [redacted] if life were one long sweet song. He has in intimacy great personal charm, and a highly developed, if often [redacted] misplaced, sense of humor.

November 6, 1967 - Monday

I found awaiting me at the office this morning a bunch of instructions on another subject. This one concerned the Congo. The mercenaries under Colonel Schramme's command, with their attendant Katanganese gendarmes and camp followers of various descriptions, have made their way across the border into Rwanda, where they are said to have surrendered their arms to the Rwanda military forces, who are commanded by Belgian officers. This is in pursuance of the terms of the long negotiations that have been going on through the International Red Cross. Mobutu is behaving in his typical erratic fashion. It seems necessary to airlift the mercenaries and Katangans as quickly as possible before they are massacred. The present idea is to send Schramme and company to Malta or Belgium, and the Katangans elsewhere.

The Belgian Government has agreed to supply a number of aircraft, and we expect to do the same if we can placate Congressional opposition. The French will join the expedition with one plane. I was told to ask the British Government to participate in this operation, since we want to involve as many nations as possible. The British, presently occupied with the evacuation of their own people from Aden, have no readily disposable aircraft. I was told, however, this evening by Paul Gore-Booth that a strong recommendation had been made by the Foreign Office to higher authority to furnish at least one transport. There the matter rests, although regardless of what the others do, it is probable the Belgians will send off some aircraft tonight to Rwanda.

The new Greek Ambassador, Panaghiotis A. Verykios, called on me this morning. He is sensitive over the criticism in British newspapers and a certain coolness in some circles of the British Government against the current regime in his own country. He said his Government was bitterly anti-Communist, and was baffled by the seeming inability of foreigners to understand the reasons for its actions against dissident elements of the population.

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SECRET [redacted]

Dillon Ripley made a short call on me. He is on his way to Tunisia, where he is to discuss with Bourgiba archeological explorations the Smithsonian is ready to undertake. He said Belmont is now in condition to house people for seminars.

I went to the Naval Dispensary this afternoon to have a cardiogram taken, also a chest and heart X-ray. The cardiogram was satisfactory, and I shall hear about the other tomorrow.

Admiral McCain and Kitt came to see me. McCain's chief concern at this time is an order that he send aviators from the Sixth Fleet in December or January to deliver skyhawks to the Israeli Government, and presumably to teach their pilots to fly them. I agree with him that such an instruction, if carried out by uniformed Americans, might have unfortunate repercussions.

Jock Whitney, here with Betsey for two days, came to see me. He had not, before leaving New York, received my letter about the Flora Lewis article, but he gave me some interesting background regarding the conversations in New York between Arnold Goodman and Bill Rogers. He is worried, as I am, over the effect on Anglo-American relations if the Prime Minister issues a writ of libel. He said, however, that he and his associates felt the sum at least preliminarily demanded for settlement was far beyond what the owners of the newspaper would be prepared to pay. He thought the Prime Minister should be [redacted] hesitant about issuing a writ, because of the alleged circumstances surrounding the divorce of Mr. Williams from the now famous Marcia. They have been told that this divorce did not take place in Great Britain, but in the United States in a suit where the Prime Minister was named as co-respondent--Jock does not know whether this allegation is false, but apparently it is being investigated. At any rate, he will discuss the matter with Rogers upon his return to New York.

The second thing I had to ask him regarded the American School. We would like David Rockefeller and Jock to act as sponsors for a dinner and the setting up of a committee in New York to obtain a financial underwriting of all or substantially all of the funds required for the new [redacted] school project. This would amount to $3333,000. We have not yet heard from Rockefeller, who has been in Geneva, whether he will give a dinner for this purpose. If he will, the proposal made to me was that I should solicit Jock's becoming honorary chairman of the fund-raising committee. Since he is returning to New York tomorrow, we will have to await

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developments. Although he is always cooperative and generous, he did express a strong distaste for becoming involved, even though nominally, with an attempt to raise money.

Betsey and he have taken a 90-year lease on an apartment overlooking Green Park opposite the Stafford Hotel. He is also about to sell their house at Virginia Water for twice what he paid for it ten years ago.

He is pleased with the operations of the International-Herald Tribune. It is now making money, & the circulation is in excess of 96,000 a day. He thought that despite Arthur Sulzberger Senior's statements to the contrary, the New York Times had gravely injured the New York Herald Tribune. At one period he [redacted] discussed with Sulzberger the joint issuance by them of an evening newspaper, but the negotiations aborted.

Tonight we had a dinner at home in honor of Kitty and Gilbert Miller, with these guests:

The Millers seemed pleased over being surrounded by so many old friends to whom they have been for many years lavish in hospitality. Gilbert moved somewhat haltingly from chair to chair, but although 80, is still zestful. I sat between Casilda Santa Cruz and Kitty Miller. Knowing Casilda was to be there, the Russian Chef made, I think, a special effort, since it was through her, who [redacted] employed him in Cairo, [redacted] we obtained his services. We had an excellent lobster asparagus, duck, and a superb chocolate mousse. Everyone seemed especially content with the Chateau Batailley 1945.

November 7, 1967 - Tuesday

This morning for the first time I had at breakfast a real talk with Eugene Black, who laughingly complains of having stayed in the house for days without meeting us. Gene told me he was the only Director outside of the Sulzberger family of the New York Times. He said its prosperity is almost fabulous; he bought stock in it four years ago, which has now increased 1000% in value. His younger friend Joseph Reed did the same, and that single holding now has a sizeable fortune. The Ford Foundation, of which Black is Chairman of the Finance Committee, has invested about two million dollars in it. If ever any one had news of nations in his talk, it is Gene, for in his incessant travels he has become acquainted with the leaders of almost every country.

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52A

Dinner - Embassy residence - November [illegible] 1967
(For Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Miller)

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
H. E. The Marquesa de Santa Cruz
Viscount Harcourt
Lady Diana Cooper
Viscount and Viscountess Rothermere
Lord Brunţisfield
Sir Rex and Lady Benson
Lady Waverley
Mr. Eugene Black
Prince and Princess Dimitri
Princess Joan Aly Khan
Sir John Foster
Loelia Duchess of Westminster
Mr. Charles Harding
Lady Hesketh
Mr. Peter Coats
M[illegible], Raimund and Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal
Mr. Whitney and Lady Daphne Straight
Viscountess Hambleden
Mr. John Galliher
Mr. Charles and Lady Katherine Farrell
Colonel and Mrs. Harold Phillips
Countess Paul Munster
Hon. Robert Corbett
Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tiarks
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Keith
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Loudon
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reed
Mrs. Thorneycroft
Mrs. Peter Laycock
Mr. Skiff
Mr. Krys

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I donned my morning coat and went to the Memorial Service at Westminster Abbey for Lord Attlee, who flourished here for 84 years, being Prime Minister for six of them. It was a beautiful ceremony, and a well selected service. Prime Minister Wilson read the eloquent lesson from Ecclesiastics XII. The Abbey was crowded.

I lunched at home with E and Peasie Bruce.

Afterwards at the office I attended to routine matters. Paul Gore-Booth informed me the British Government was sending tonight to Rwanda an Argosy plane to assist in the evacuation of mercenaries and Katangans. Today is the 50th anniversary of the Soviet "Glorious Revolution". E and I attended their reception at 13 Kensington Palace Gardens. I went afterwards to the House of Commons as the guest of the United and Cecil Club, of which Mr. Van Straubenzee is the present Chairman.

Today I came across a heretofore to me unknown saying of Dr. Johnson: "I mind my belly very studiously, for I look upon it that he who will not mind his belly will scarcely mind anything else."

The Soviet party from 5:00 to 6:30 was still in full blast when we left at 6:30. Leading British politicians and most heads of diplomatic missions, as well as perhaps a thousand other people were there. The affable Ambassador was doing his stuff well; I like him, but there seems to be little use, in view of how his authority is restricted from Moscow, to try to draw him out in substantive discussions.

I had a talk over vodka with a famous British ornithologist about the proposed use by aircraft of the Island of Aldabra in the Indian Ocean. He said this island was the greatest nesting center in the world for frigate birds, and he thought it would be impossible to transplant them elsewhere. In addition there are still some thousands of giant tortoises which would almost certainly be [redacted] exterminated if this land were used as a military base. Interest in this particular subject has never abated amongst nature protectionists on both sides of the Atlantic. It will be some time before a political decision in regard to the matter can be reached.

The bountiful buffet in the private room into which presumably distinguished guests were shepherded ran out of caviar before my arrival.

The dinner of the United and Cecil Club tonight was enjoyable. Its members are Conservatives, and most of them are said to belong to the Right Wing of the Party. After drinking, we sat down at table at 7:45, and did not rise until 10:45. As Guest of Honor I made a rambling discourse, starting from these notes, but then expanding my effort to take in most of the problems of the Western World.

This provoked a volley of questions, all courteously directed at me. The only departure from international affairs was when one of the younger members apologetically asked me whether I considered Abraham Lincoln the greatest American President. With considerable relish I tried to point out the superior merits of George Washington. Several of the men there had been in Vietnam this year; they were unanimously of the opinion that a military victory was impossible of attainment by either side. No one, however, proposed we should abandon our participation; in fact, most of them seemed sympathetic toward it, with grave reservations about continuance of bombing of the North.

November 8, 1967 .. Wednesday

The telegraphic take this morning was not encouraging about the progress in the UN on a sensible Middle East resolution. The Indians, of whom I despair as representing a really neutral point of view, have drafted a resolution after close consultation with the Arabs and Soviet Union which is too partisan to be acceptable to the Israelis. Our views were never sought in connection with it, and we are strongly opposed to its adoption. Voting on our own resolution must be postponed until that of India is voted upon. Caradon has reported from New York his belief in the probability of the Indians' being successful. If so, that would be a pretty kettle of fish. The British will probably not stand by us if they find the Indian proposition will in any case receive a majority.

Meanwhile, the irresponsible Congolese have outdone themselves in erratic behavior. Several planes are to arrive in Rwanda today and later, but there is still no assurance they will be allowed to lift the mercenaries and Katangans.

I lunched at the Beefsteak Club. Bill Cavendish-Bentinck and his brother were amongst the members present, as were half a dozen others I knew well, such as Jake Carter and Frank Giles. Bill Bentinck's brother, a farmer in Kenya, is not hopeful over the future prospects for White Settlers there.

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One of the more important and undesirable developments of the past few years seems to me to be the tendency to abandon in part those efforts, so promising for the future, of attaining an effective cohesion in foreign policy between highly civilized nations.

One of the reasons for this is undoubtedly the general belief that those countries, namely the USSR and the USA, that possess the greatest destructive military resources in the world wish to avoid war with each other, and, therefore, other nations are comparatively secure from attack.

In addition, nationalism is increasing in strength almost everywhere. This is natural, for in the absence of major wars people are prone to concern themselves primarily with domestic preoccupations, notably those of an economic nature.

One hears much of the obsession in the United States over Vietnam. Grave as that problem at present is, it is, except emotionally, of less magnitude than a number of others, such as our racial difficulties, slum clearance, and a dozen others. Few here probably realize that though the annual cost to us in Vietnam runs between 25 and 30 billion dollars, appropriations for the so-called Great Society programs are about 25 billion dollars.

Given this rise in nationalism, what should we do to try to attain a better comity internationally. For centuries, within national frontiers, Man has been able to organize a life of checks and balances, where by peaceful means the weak are able to protect themselves in good measure against the strong.

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54B

Laws and regulations of conduct have been established and accepted for that purpose.

Internationally, however,

1. Failure of balance of power. Reluctance to have laws and regulations for an international community.

2. Increase in power and sophistication of weapons, etc.

What is answer? Greater unity and understanding on an international basis.

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SECRET [redacted]

This afternoon Dr. Stanley Krause from the Office of Overseas Schools in the State Department came in with Pete Skoufis and De Myers to talk about the American School in London. He made helpful suggestions as to how we might proceed in trying to inveigle corporations into subscriptions for a capital fund, but made it clear the limited appropriations of the Department would not permit any substantial assistance from [redacted] that source.

Bill Draper, special representative of the Population Crisis Committee of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, came to see me. He is especially worried over the population explosion in India, and how little is being done there to correct it. India is a bottomless gulf into which money pours while the population increases beyond measure.

I was expected this evening to attend a lecture by the Hollander, Dr. Mansholt, whom I knew and liked in European Coal and Steel days, given under the auspices of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, but could not make it.

Instead, I went home in time to dine with E, John Wells and a pretty Chinese actress. Afterwards, John took us to the Criterion Theater to see the play "Mrs. Wilson's Diary", written by John and Richard Ingram. Wells did [redacted] the lyrics. It was produced by Joan Littlewood. The part of "Gladys Wilson" was presented by Myvanwy Jenn in a sympathetic way, since she is not only attractive, but sang adequately. Harold Wilson, played by Bill Wallis, George Brown, Col. Wigg, and other political characters were lampooned. Wells said all tickets have been reserved until next April. Since Londoners are familiar with the weekly run of "Mrs. Wilson's Diary", this show, called "an affectionate lampoon", has aroused widespread interest, but I think it would be almost incomprehensible and boring to an American audience.

Before going home for dinner I had a long talk at the office with John Silkin, Chief Whip of the Labour Party. He came to see me on an urgent basis; I reported our conversation in this telegram:

Got to bed about midnight, but was called at 12:30 by 10 Downing Street, to hear the Prime Minister wanted me to go there immediately. I did so, then went to the Embassy code room, where I telephoned Dean Rusk. After some delay he was tracked down. I found him in a dour mood. He was caustic, even bitter, about the British "reneging" on their Seato obligations and not sending

[redacted]

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

55A (1)

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET

Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date: Nov. 8, 1967

ACTION: SecState WASHDC IMMEDIATE

LONDON

NODIS

For Secretary from Bruce.

1. An MP and one of most important Labour Party political leaders, whose name I promised not to disclose, told me this afternoon what had occurred in a Parliamentary Labour Party meeting this morning in connection with the Vietnam war.

2. He said he was doing so because undoubtedly the British press would learn about the meeting, and he expected a barrage of articles, correct and incorrect, in the morning papers. According to him, although the Left Wing of the Labour Party has, as we know, always been opposed to the Prime Minister's backing of US policy re Vietnam, for the first time, however, this morning opposition came today from all sections of the Party, ranging through the center to the ~~extreme~~ right, and including at least two unnamed Cabinet Officers, but not from George Brown who defended the Government's position.

3. As a result, it is now expected the strongest kinds of pressure will be brought on the Prime Minister (1) to re-assess HMG's existing support of USG in this area, and (2) to call for the cessation of bombing. What

Drafted by: AMB:DBruce/eo - Nov. 8, 1967 Approving Officer:

[Concurrence]

NODIS REVIEW

Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FAD.

Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S.

Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S

Reviewed by: JAO

Date: 7 July 1981

FORM DS - 502 (8-65)

SECRET

Classification

DRAFTING OFFICE COPY

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

SECRET

Classification

Charge: Control:

- 2 - Date:

procedure may be followed in these respects is as yet unclear, but as early as tomorrow afternoon during the Prime Minister's question period Labour members may interrogate him. It is likely a demand will be made for an enhanced explanation as to why he did not dissociate HMG from its support of recent American bombing of civilian portions of Hanoi and Haiphong as he had promised to do.

4. My informant has no idea what the reaction of the Prime Minister will be when he has been apprised and has considered what occurred at this morning's meeting, but he seriously doubts when this debate comes to a head the PM will be able to control his own Party as he has done in the past.

GP-2.

BRUCE

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502 (8-65)

SECRET

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troops to help us in Vietnam. He had not yet received the message about my discussion with Silkin, so it was difficult to fill him in adequately on what was going on here. I was, however, surprised by the intensity of his criticism of the British, although I am myself sceptical of the value of the Prime Minister making the trip he contemplates if the President will receive him. Rusk promised to get in touch with the President and ring me back. When he did so, he said the President was entirely disdainful over the idea of receiving the Prime Minister, but would accept a telephonic communication from him if the Prime Minister so desired. Nevertheless, I was not to give such an answer at this time, for they would like to consider the matter further in the morning. Meanwhile, he invited me to send a telegram about my interview at 10 Downing Street. This I did, and finally dispatched the following after 4 o'clock in the morning, British time:

Got to bed at 5 o'clock.

November 9, 1967 - Thursday

Michael Halls called me at 8:30 this morning, to [redacted] see whether I had any answer from Washington. I told him I expected one later in the day. Michael said they had received a message from Pat Dean, who saw Rusk last night, saying the President was unenthusiastic over the proposed visit. At the office I sent this short follow-up to my previous telegram:

Dean Rusk called me after lunch to advise me of the President's negative reaction; he asked me to communicate this orally to the Prime Minister, for there would be no official reply. Meanwhile the PM [redacted] requested me to meet him at 3:45 at the House of Commons, but later cancelled this, saying he would prefer to see me tomorrow night after his return from a speaking engagement outside of London.

The expected publicity over the Vietnamese blow-up yesterday in the Parliamentary Lasbour Party did not fully materialize. [redacted] Though it was mentioned in the newspapers, the chief play concerned attacks on Callaghan in connection with his statement supporting that of the Governor of the Bank of England O'Brien, which declared a small pool of unemployed would be healthy for the economy. Men and women of all persuasions amongst the House of Commons Labour members have attacked Callaghan, formerly a great favorite,

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMEMBASSY LONDON

SECRET
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control: 3732

Date: 1967 Nov. 9
0309

ACTION: SecState WASH DC FLASH 9844

LONDON 3732

EXDIS

For Secretary from Bruce

Following our telephone conversation am sending this message EXDIS rather than NODIS to save time.

1. Prime Minister sent for me at 1 o'clock this morning. He had with him John Silkin (Chief Labor Whip), Burke Trend, and Michael Halls (Principal Private Secretary).

2. PM said they had been discussing what Silkin had reported to me at 6 PM last evening, and had arrived at conclusion he should see the President if the latter would agree.

3. He said the National Opinion Poll, to be published in today's Daily Mail, will show that in answer to the question quote On the whole do you think Britain should support the Americans in Vietnam or not unquote 21 percent answered yes,

Drafted by: AMBASSADOR:db 11/9/67 Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502 (8-65)

SECRET
Classification

TELEGRAPH WORK COPY

56A-5

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

SECRET
Classification

Charge: Control:

Date:

66 percent no and 13 percent don't know. The comparative figures in the July poll were 43 percent, 45 percent and 12 percent respectively. There was no question in his mind that the policy of his Government on this issue had become increasingly unpopular in the Party, the Cabinet and amongst the people generally.

4. He intended to maintain his own position on the subject as affirmed by him in previous statements. His administration is also under heavy attack against its economic measures, because of the instability of sterling, and on account of its failure not to have cut further its military dispositions, and the failure thus far of Common Market negotiations. Xenophobia was rampant amongst certain influential elements of the population and in the House of Commons.

5. Since he expected to be fiercely attacked from within his own party and, for other ~~xxx~~ reasons, by the opposition he

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502
(8-65)

SECRET
Classification

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56A.3

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

SECRET
Classification

Charge: Control:

Date:

thought he could strengthen his authority greatly if he could return from a visit to the President and declare that, after a frank exchange of views about Vietnam, he was satisfied that his attitude toward the problem was correct and in the national interest. When I asked whether the result he wished to achieve could not be reached by other methods of communication he replied that a personal meeting with the President would be much more useful to him than anything else.

6. Therefore, he wished me to ascertain whether the President would receive him at any place and time on Friday or Saturday of this week for a two hour conversation.

7. If the President did so, and agreed to his making a new though probably fruitless attempt to have the Co-Chairmen take some constructive action, this too would assist him in meeting attacks.

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502
(6-65)

SECRET
Classification

TELEGRAPH WORK COPY

50 A-4

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

SECRET
Classification

Charge: Control:

Date:

8. Comment. The spectacular defeats suffered by the Labor Party in elections this year, his bitter and continuing resentment over the Flora Lewis article about his personal life, the decline in his own fortunes and popularity as a leader, and other factors must have diminished in some degree, his formerly great self-assurance, but there is no evidence of it in his public or private bearing.

9. It is obvious that, in his view, a meeting with the President would aid him in domestic political terms. I cannot judge whether it would be undesirable from our standpoint. No one here can now challenge him for the Party leadership, but his own colleagues could conceivably force him into another stance on Vietnam.

10. If a general election were to be held under present circumstances my guess is that the Conservatives would easily win. The Prime Minister, however, can, in the absence of truly catastrophic occurrences, postpone such an election

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502
(8-65)

SECRET
Classification

TELEGRAPH WORK COPY

56 A 5

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

Charge: SECRET (Classification) Control:

Date:

for more than three years, and we will have to deal with him on many matters as long as he remains in power.

11. I understand thoroughly why the President would not at this time wish to see him; the Prime Minister has only a half loaf to offer, but his continued though limited support seems to me desirable.

12. I would propose that since from what you have told me, it appears the President will not approve the request, I be authorized to suggest to him he telephone the President who would courteously tell him he thinks the meeting unnecessary, and also, in any case, his engagements render it unfeasible.

BRUCE

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS-502 (8-65)

SECRET (Classification)

TELEGRAPH WORK COPY

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

SECRET
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC IMMEDIATE

LONDON

EXDIS

From Bruce for delivery to Secretary after 0900 hours.

Re Prime Minister.

1. Michael Halls (Principal Private Secretary) telephoned me early this morning from 10 Downing Street to say Prime Minister's desire to see President on Friday or Saturday should be amended to include Sunday. Actually my own opinion is he would come at any time, preferably as early as possible, so as to be ready for debates late next week.

2. I told Halls I hoped for reply some time this afternoon London time.

3. I asked him whether matter had been mentioned to Pat Dean. His answer was no. I said I had taken it upon myself to say to you I did not know whether Pat Dean was informed, but saw no objection your discussing it with him.

4. Except for those named in Embtel 3732 I am not aware of any one else being in the Prime Minister's confidence on this matter.

5. National Opinion Poll published this morning in addition to figures given in Embtel 3723 on Vietnam show startling drop in Labour and Wilson popularity and tremendous increasse in that of Conservatives and Heath.

Drafted by: GP2. Approving Officer: BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - Nov. 9, 1967

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502 (8-65)

SECRET
Classification

DRAFTING OFFICE COPY

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on this. This afternoon the bank rate was raised to 6 1/2%. Last week the reserves of the Bank of England, though this is known only to a few people, dropped by almost 450 million dollars, to a sum slightly in excess of [redacted] $2,300,000,000. This does not take into account the swap arrangements with us that now total almost 800 million dollars. The pound is under tremendous pressure, but Jim Griffin, our Treasury Attache, thinks it will be able to stagger along until spring, which time it may benefit from better trade returns and economic revival. The Wilson Government has encountered recently a series of misfortunes, such as the closure of the Suez Canal, dock strikes, unaccustomed drains of one kind or another on foreign exchange.

I saw this morning Walden Moore, Director of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity, who brought with him his Associate Director, Livingston Hartley. They inquired whether the British politicians and public were displaying much interest in the subject of Atlantic Unity. I had to answer that other preoccupations had submerged, as far as I knew, any serious study of this question.

At the UN in New York they are still jockeying over the Indian and US resolutions on the Middle East. The Soviets are being uncooperative, and the Indians, as one would have surmised, obstructive and arrogant.

The newspapers announced today that Paul Mellon and Ailsa are each giving ten million dollars to build an addition to the National Gallery in Washington on the vacant plot adjoining the present building. This is a generous and wise philanthropy, for it will enable the Gallery to expand its activities in the educational field and, amongst other benefits, to develop a badly needed library.

E and I dined tonight at the d'Erlangers, at 44 Upper Grosvenor Street. The others there were Lord and Lady Poole, Miss Goldring, aviation editor of The Economist, Mary and Tony Keswick, Max Rayne and his wife (Lady Jane [redacted]). I sat between agreeable Lady Poole and Edwina. We had a delightful evening. After dinner Max noticed I was smoking a cigarette from an aquafilter holder. [redacted] He was doing likewise, though his was black in contrast to my white one. I told him how I [redacted] acquired this device through Governor Dewey, and he said he was going to send me a stock of them, since he owned the company here. Poole, although retired from politics, preserves a lively interest in them. His business interests as representative of Lord Cowdray, perhaps the richest man

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in England, are varied, and much importance should be attached to his views on the economy, which he believes under Labour management is in a parlous state. Speaking of the intellectual brilliance of Quintin Hogg and Enoch Powell, he said he thought Hogg had a more rounded intellect, though especially in the field of Greek scholarship Powell was superior. He admires Powell, but thinks he has what amounts almost to a streak of madness. Hogg is deficient in judgment, but like the other, a man of deep and passionate convictions.

November 10, 1967 - Friday

Today is a holiday in the U.S. Therefore, the Embassy is closed. I attended to a lot of matters at home, then went with E to the Enlisted Men's Marine Corps Ball, which they put on with great swank at the Empire Rooms, Tottenham Court Road. Our Marines are a wonderful lot, and in their colorful uniforms with their gay wives and girl friends make this a memorable occasion. As guests they had many friends from the Royal Marines, who also supplied a splendid drum corps. The cake was in the form of the [redacted] Aztec Temple of Montezuma at Mexico City. This was the 193rd anniversary of the founding of the Corps, but the British equivalent goes back a further 200 years. The cake cutter on this occasion was Colonel Lanigan, attached to Admiral McCain. He is an exceptionally fine looking man, and married to the charming daughter of Ellery Husted, who died in Portugal a few weeks ago.

I [redacted] expected to see the Prime Minister tonight, but when I telephoned Michael Palliser about it he said the PM had cancelled the engagement and would like [redacted] me to talk to him (Michael) tomorrow.

November 11, 1967 - Saturday

At the office this morning. Went over to see Miss [redacted] MacInnes, but found she was on holiday in Scotland, so I wandered into the only shop I found open, which was Bluetts. There I acquired a Chinese porcelain brushpot of the Chien Lung period.

Lunched at home with E and Virginia Surtees.

Michael Palliser spent an hour and a half with me this afternoon. We discussed the PM's predicament in terms of British domestic politics, and ranged over a number of items. Michael is not only a singularly capable man,

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with a most attractive personality, but is judicious and imaginative. I have, as does every one else, complete confidence in him.

At the conclusion of our conversation it was agreed I would write a letter to the Vice President, apprising him of the PM's wish to visit Washington in December if President Johnson were willing.

E and I went tonight to see Belle de Jour, a film done in French by a Spanish producer, which won the first prize at the Venice Festival this summer. It is an enthralling piece, the leading actress being Catherine Ville n euve, the star whose equally beautiful sister was killed latterly in an automobile accident. The theme is entirely out of the ordinary. Belle de Jour took this name in order to work in a [redacted] brothel. It is difficult during the presentation to separate her dreams from reality, and the critics have been troubled in trying to disentangle the two. In the course of satisfying her appetite [redacted] for violent sexual emotions she receives rough treatment during the times from 3:00 to 5:00 when she places herself at the disposal of the customers of Madame Aina's establishment. After many bizarre episodes, the man with steel teeth whom she particularly favors becomes so enamored of her that he discovers where she lives and shoots her unoffending husband, paralyzing him. To lighten things up, the speechless husband is then told by his best friend of having seen the wife in the brothel. All seems lost when suddenly the paralytic rises naturally from his armchair and proposes they go off on a vacation together. This is where dream and reality became completely confused, for meanwhile the lover has been killed by a policeman. I must confess that in retrospect I am unable to sort the thing out, but it was high entertainment.

November 12, 1967 - Sunday

I drafted today a letter to the Vice President, but otherwise did nothing of a professional character. The garden is in process of being renovated, the trees are being pruned, lopped branches and shrubbery are lying all over the place, and I fear the zealous men called in to handle this affair have made a mess of it; at least they removed so many of the bushes facing Bedford College that we have little privacy left on that side of the house. Between our dogs and this devastating work, the three herons are in a state of constant fear, but

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whenever things subside a bit they come back to their favorite perches or stroll around the lawn. The crows give them little peace; the next time I go to New York I intend to buy an air gun and frighten off those violent marauders.

November 13, 1967 - Monday

I sent off today this letter to the Vice President:

Jack McCain [redacted] came to see me during the weekend to talk, amongst other matters, about his son, [redacted] a prisoner in Vietnam. Broadcasts have been made from there, imputing to the son criticism of American policy and the usual propaganda remarks characteristic of supposed confessions by captured pilots. I told Jack I thought in response to questions he would receive [redacted] he should say he didn't believe a word of what had allegedly been said, that his son would be incapable of such utterances, and more in that strain.

Bob Schaetzel arrived here this morning from Washington. We had a long discussion about British efforts to join the Common Market. He said Alan Chalfont has consistently created a bad impression as Britain's representative. There is, however, no indication here of Chalfont's being removed.

Paul Mellon telephoned me. He was in London for the day. He [redacted] came over to fox-hunt in Yorkshire with the Halifaxes, but the day he arrived hoof and mouth disease put a close to hunting in that area. He has now moved to the Badminton country, where he has gone out four times with the Duke of Beaufort's pack. That area is now also threatened by the same malady. Paul is delighted at having his horse win the international race at Laurel last Saturday. He had not expected the animal would do so well, but it must have been particularly gratifying, since he [redacted] had the horse at his place in Virginia. He also won a Saturday race at Sandown in England on the same day. He said plans were going ahead satisfactorily for the addition to the Gallery. He told me the members of the Mellon family were not, much as they all hate publicity, overly disturbed by the series of articles on them now running in Fortune.

I lunched with Nico Londonderry at the Cafe Royal She had been in the North for the last ten days.

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November 12, 1967

SECRET - PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Thank you for your letter, which I delayed answering until your return to Washington.

I hope nothing will occur to prevent your coming over here for the Churchill Banquet, and, what is more important, having a confidential talk with the Prime Minister, who is eagerly looking forward to it.

He is in more political trouble than at any other time during his Premiership. His Party, never notable for cohesion, is fragmenting into cantankerous and vociferous cliques who have as their one binding element the desire to remain in power.

The unemployment rate, the sluggishness of the economy, the weakness of the pound, the unpopularity of the Government's backing of United States policy in Vietnam, the rise in the cost of living, the dock strikes, the closure of the Suez Canal, the depressing effect on his Party of recent elections and polls, the rebuff by the French of Britain's effort to join the Common Market, the preponderant hostility of the local Press, the indiscretions of George Brown and Lord Chalfont, the forecast by Lord Robens (Chairman of the National Coal Board) of a reduction in the working force of coal miners to 65,000 by 1980 (one-sixth of the number presently employed), the persistence of unsatisfactory conditions in Rhodesia and Aden, apprehension over the Middle East, the almost openly mutinous attitude of some of his own Cabinet members, and other factors, contribute to his difficulties.

The Vice President,
Washington, D. C.

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From our own standpoint, I think the most crucial matters I have mentioned are:

1. Maintenance by the P.M. of support for our Vietnam policy. He has repeatedly assured me he has no intention, no matter what pressures are exerted against him, of altering his frequently asserted position.

2. Weakness of the Pound. This is, in my opinion, his most immediate problem. The true reserve status of the Bank of England is desperately bad; a continued erosion is not only possible but probable during the next few days. Only further massive injections of credits from us, and European Central Banks might arrest, under present conditions, the loss of confidence in HMG's ability to stabilize its financial affairs. As you know, officials of both our Governments, also the Bankers at Basle, are consulting this weekend over an as yet not fully publicized crisis.

The British, in their generality, are unaware what these currency threats really signify. The now demmcratized packs of fox-hounds are more numerous than ever; stock market prices are the highest ever recorded (though this is, no doubt, in large degree due to fear of accelerating inflation and flight from fixed interest holdings, etc.); gambling on horse and dog racing, football pobls, and every kind of games of chance is rampant, affluence is widespread despite industrial stagnation and financial fears. Only the sophisticated know what the phrase Balance of Payments connotes; the majority is content to leave discussion of such a recondite subject to the Economist, financial journals, self-styled experts, officials, bankers, professors, and politicians.

The anticipated and promised rise in production, productivity, and exports has not materialized. Trade figures for last month, to be announced on Tuesday, are likely to be unfavorable, and to accentuate the prevailing spirit of disillusionment.

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I am not of those who believe in the decadence of British youth. Like our own, increased opportunities for education and new forums for expression have made them more articulate than heretofore. Literally tens of thousands of young men and women here who, under the less prosperous circumstances of the past, would have been comparatively inhibited and mute are now in revolt against their elders, even though they, in effect, finance their juniors' passionate revolution against any established order. But the youth of Great Britain are not fundamentally frivolous, nor are their often shocking manifestations in the way of sexual irregularity, dope-taking, dressing themselves like zanies, and various forms of exhibitionism, necessarily indicative of national decadence. This so-called phenomenon is world-wide, and reflective of a profound change in social conditions wherever leisure is a new found temptation to a generation which has never fought nor struggled over the basic contentions of mankind.

Nevertheless, these young people, whose appeasement consists of being allowed freely to demonstrate and protest, do influence the political organizations of all parties, and must be reckoned with. Amongst them, the Prime Minister is derided and lampooned, but so are his Conservative and Liberal opponents.

Moreover, those who are under thirty almost dominate the entertainment world, where their brilliant and cynical scepticism, unconnected with party affiliations, makes them emotionally fascinating to the millions who hear and see them.

Much of the above is probably irrelevant to what you will encounter here.

There is, however, an especially delicate question that will certainly confront you. A few days ago, I informed Dean Rusk of a request impulsively made to me by the Prime Minister of his desire to go to the United States and see the President

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toward the end of the week. It was an inappropriate venture, but now has been treated by both Governments as representing merely an oral, informal, interchange. I think it might be well if you were to query Dean Rusk about it, for the P. M. will undoubtedly bring it up with you. He is still, I am convinced, intent on seeing the President, and will ask you to ascertain whether he might do so by going to Washington in December, rather than, as in the past, in January.

I believe it would be advisable to have such a meeting take place at a suitable time, although obviously any benefits from it would be largely British.

Whatever speculations one makes as to the advantages Harold Wilson might hope to derive from the proposed visit, I believe it is important to us to have whatever Government is in power here continue to align its policies in as many instances as practicable with our own.

In spite of his outward display of complete calm, the Prime Minister has every reason to feel he is a thoroughly beleagured man.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter "Eyes Only" to Secretary Rusk.

With best regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

David Bruce

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Admiral Radford came in to see me this afternoon. His views on the necessity for American intervention in Southeast Asia have not altered during the last seventeen years; he remains a proponent of the strategic necessity of our repelling Communism in that part of the world.

I went with Harry Hall late this afternoon to open the Electronic Production Equipment Exhibition, in which the products of about forty American companies were displayed, at the Royal Lancaster Hotel. I told the several hundred people there that this was approximately the 100th anniversary of the first American industrial enterprise in Great Britain, namely the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Then I went on to speak of the romance of the electronics business, the achievements of which have been [redacted] so remarkable.

Afterwards I went to the Beefsteak Club for dinner, where the conversation of my neighbors was scintillating. Two of them, who seemed thoroughly familiar with the subject, reeled off tales about the sales of fake paintings, sculptures and antiques.

E [redacted] went to the Ballet tonight with Freddy Ashton, so after leaving the Beefsteak I made my way to the Ritz Cinema to see "The Dirty Dozen" film. At times the British are quite incomprehensible to me. I was late, but in spite of saying I did not mind paying the full rate to get in, I was told they never sold tickets after the play had opened, and although there were vacant seats they were sorry they could not admit me on any terms.

I toddled down the street to another cinema, and sat through a dreary hour watching a Greek performance.

November 14, 1967 - Tuesday

I lunched at Bucks with Alec Douglas-Home. Ate a partridge. Alec is superb company, full of wit and wisdom. I congratulated him on the magnaminous way in which he [redacted] dealt with George Brown during a recent debate in the Commons. He said George [redacted] called him up and thanked him for it. He did not commit himself on whether he thought Brown's erratic behavior was a handicap to the conduct of British foreign relations, but merely observed it was a shame that so affectionate and intelligent a man often acted and spoke in a manner [redacted] embarrassing to foreigners who did not know him well. He said his trip to the United States had, from the standpoint of Elizabeth and himself,

been a great success, and he had met with invariable hospitality and courtesy. In California remarks made in his presence about the President had at times been so violently abusive that he found the atmosphere unpleasant and offensive.

We discussed the British system of direct taxation. The Conservative Party has pledged a reduction if and when it comes into office, but he thought this would be an unpopular political issue. He felt, however, that unless something like this were done, and in the absence of new incentives, both capitalists and laborers would continue to be discontented and work below their capacity.

We were informed last night of preparations being made at Cambridge for my reception by anti-Vietnamese groups. When the Prime Minister went there on October 28, his car was attacked by shouting Cambridge undergraduates who kicked, thumped and beat on it. A way had to be cleared for it by the Police. Wireless aerials on his automobile were smashed as undergraduates threw themselves on it. They packed the streets and cried "Right Wing Bastard" and "Vietnam Murderer". They also threw eggs and tomatoes at him.

I had intended to go to Cambridge by train and spend the night, but was advised from there it might attract less attention if I came and left by automobile. This I did, arriving at Churchill College in company with Tom Gaffney without incident. At 7:00 p.m. we had a sherry party given by Mr. Bainbridge, Chairman of the Socratic Society. Afterwards Lady Cockcroft and the rest of us at the party went to the Great Dining Hall. As the time approached for our appearance in the auditorium, it was decided to alter the route by which the people to be on the platform should arrive at the lecture place, since the courtyards were said to be filled with demonstrators. Accordingly, we made our way through a back entrance on to the stage, to confront 300 or more people, male and female. My theme was announced as "Anglo-American Relations". I had hardly embarked upon it when the door next to me was literally bent by repeated blows from the outside, and wild chanting in which the only distinguishable word was Vietnam. I persisted, in spite of frequent interruptions from young men in the audience who cried "Don't waste our time, we want to attack you on Vietnam." After about twenty minutes of this I told the Chairman I was ready for questioning. The interrogation was hot and heavy for about an hour and a half, and almost every question was directed at some supposed criminal act committed by the Americans in Southeast Asia. Napalm, artillery scattered pellets, and other

[redacted]

weapons were mentioned as examples of the brutality of American soldiers. There were a good many denunciations of our immoral attitude toward the defenseless people of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong. At one point the hubub was so great that Lady Cockcroft arose, faced the audience and told the speakers they ought to be ashamed of themselves. Loud cheers resulted. American students joined the fray. One golden-bearded individual announced he intended to tear up his draft card. When I asked whether he had ever received one, the answer was "No". The general tone adopted by the interrogators was uniformly bitter.

When we adjourned I was taken to a side door, where I found about sixteen policemen awaiting me. I walked between them, together with the Chairman and others, through an arcade toward a commons room, where we were to have drinks. Several hundred people had gathered on the grass beside this arcade; some of them tried to break through the police lines, one of them got through and attempted to trip me up, but unsuccessfully. Finally they were warded off, and we had some minutes of comparative peace. When the time came to leave, Tom Gaffney said my automobile was immobilized, since about 100 persons had squatted on the ground around it and in effect imprisoned Hyatt, the chauffeur. They had thrown mud at the car, and also scrawled on it "We want peace in Vietnam." By this time the crowd waiting for us outside had grown impatient and violent. The Deputy Constable for the County suggested he would take Gaffney and myself with one of his companions in his own car, through a minor exit, since all other exits were presumably blocked. The Constable, a retired Sergeant Major, was in a state of considerable anger over what was going on, as was his companion, another Herculean figure. We progressed down a narrow road to the exit, but upon arrival there found a solid cordon of what looked like raving lunatics jumping and prancing in front of us, completely blocking the way. As we went slowly forward, one of them threw himself on the hood, and others battered away at the windows, shouting "Bastards". The robust Constable had now had enough. He speeded up and drove straight into what seemed a steady line of men. Somehow they scattered, beating at the automobile and yelling as it passed, but we were safely away.

Got back to London in time to go to bed at 1:00 a. m.

[redacted]

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While I was in Cambridge, E gave a large cocktail party at the house for Ken Lane, who is now the rage as the foremost designer in the world of costume jewelry. The guests were:

November 15, 1967 - Wednesday

According to the papers, [redacted] Averell Harriman is 76 today. I had a telegram from him a short time ago, saying he was about to set off on a world tour, and could be in London, if I thought it might be helpful, on December 1st and 2nd. I answered, suggesting that useful as his visits here had always been, I did not think it wise for him to come at the proposed time, in view especially of the Vice President's plans, of which he might be unaware.

Bob Sayre, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Latin America, called on me this morning. Afterwards Jack Herfurt and De Myers discussed the American School with me; I agreed to give a lunch for prospective donors next week.

Bill and Deede Blair came to the office. They both seemed pleased at having left Manila, and are on a vacation tour to embrace Spain and Portugal before returning home. Bill said he had been offered the directorship of the Kennedy Center in Washington, but had not decided whether to accept. Deede said she would like to live in Washington, so we left it at that. I asked whether upon his return home he would not try to intervene in the now entangled Adlai Stevenson Memorial affair.

Teddy Kennedy was in London yesterday; he telephoned me to say he was hurrying home since the possible acandidacy in the Presidential Primary in Massachusetts of Senator McCarthy of Minnesota was causing Bobby and himself much concern.

Tom Byrne and Emil Kaiser talked to me about the continuing difficulties over the American owned Roberts Arundel Company. It is headed by Mr. Pomeranz of North Carolina, whose ideas of dealing with Trade Unions are resented here. The strikes provoked in connection with his company have caused many difficulties, and they now want me to meet the official of the Trade Union most interested to hear at his request the British complaints against the management.

[redacted]

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RECEPTION AT AMERICAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE FOR
"KEN LANE IN LONDON" - TUESDAY 14th NOVEMBER 1967 - 6.30 - 8 pm

64

Acceptances

Mr. Hardy Amies
Lady Ashcombe
Mr. John Anstey (Weekend Telegraph)
Mr. Cecil Beaton
Mr. Hercules Bellville
Mr. Michael & Lady Pamela Berry
Mr. & Mrs. Neville Berry
Countess of Bessborough
Ambassador & Mrs. William Blair
Marquess & Marchioness of Blandford
Hon.Mr. & Mrs. Michael Brand
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Brocklehurst
Lord Brooke
Miss Nancy Balfour (The Economist)
Mr. & Mrs. Bosanquet
Miss Muriel Bowen (Washington Post, Sunday Times etc)
Mr. & Mrs. John Carter (Ernestine Carter, Sunday Times)
T.E. The Chilean Ambassador & Madame Santa Cruz
Mr. Clive
Lady Diana Cooper
Miss Cicily Corcoran
Mr. & Mrs. John Crosby
T.E. ~~The French Ambassador &~~ Madame de Courcel
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Dickson
Mr. Stanley Donen
AMB Mr. & Mrs. Edward de Propper
Miss Dreenagh Chavasse
Lord & Lady Egremont
Mr. Fish
Mrs. Ian Fleming
Mr. Hugh & Lady Antonia Fraser
Prince & Princess Galitzine
Miss Penny Graham (Evening News)
Mrs. Nubar Gulbenkian
Mr. Charles Harding
Hon.Mr. & Mrs. Vere Harmsworth
Mr. Norman Hartnell
Miss Joan Haslip & sister
Mr. Jim Haynes
Lady Hesketh
Mr. Derek Hill
Mr. & Mrs. Hochschild
Mr. Raimund & Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal
Mr. & Mrs. John Irwin
Lady Alexandra Jellicoe, Lady Zara Jellicoe and
Countess Anne de Villalonga
Miss Winifred Jackson (Sunday Telegraph)

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Acceptances

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Keith
Mrs. Claude Lancaster
Mr. Kenneth J. Lane
Monsieur Bernard Lanvin
Mr. Jack Le Vien
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Littman
Prince & Princess Rupert Lowenstein
Mr. & Mrs. W.H. Lyons
Miss M. McCooey (Sunday Times Magazine)
Mr. & Mrs. Rory McEwen
Miss Diana Massie (Dior)
Mr. & Mrs. Bluey Mavroleon
Mr. & Mrs. Nicky Mavroleon
Lord & Lady Melchett
Mr. Angus Menzies
Mr. & Mrs. John Menzies
Mr. David Metcalfe
Miss Beatrix Miller (Editor, Vogue)
Mrs. Melanie Miller (a fashion editor, Vogue)
Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Miller
Mr. Jonathan Miller
Mr. David Mlinaric
Mr. & Mrs. Digby Morton
Mr. & Mrs. XXXXX Parrish
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Rayne
Mr. Max & Lady Jane Rayne
Mary Duchess of Roxburghe
Mr. & Mrs. Berry Sainsbury
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Sassoon
Mrs. Abel Smith
Mrs. S. Sinclair (Daily Telegraph Fashion Editor)
Mr. Whitney & Lady Daphne Straight
Mr. & Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens (Queen)
Mr. Michael Strater
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Summers
Mr. Colin & Lady Anne Tennant
Hon.Mr. & Mrs. Robin Warrender
Mr. John Wells
Mr. G. Woodward (European Manager, New Yorker)
Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia
Madame Dewavrin

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Awaiting Reply

Mr. & Mrs. John Aspinall
Mr. & Mrs. David Bailey
Earl & Countess Beatty
Mr. Richard Berens (Daily Express - W.Hickey)
Sir Isaiah & Lady Berlin
Mr. Mark & Lady Annabel Birley
Duchess of Buccleuch
Marquess & Marchioness of Bute
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Bonham Carter
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Canfield
Monsieur Pierre Celeyron
Viscount & Viscountess Chelsea
Mr. Blair Clarke & Mrs. Joanna Rospopowicz
Mrs. Nicholas Cobbold
Mr. Peter Coats
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Collingwood
Mr. David Carritt
Mr. Hugh Cavendish
Hon. Robert Corbett
Miss Harriet Crawley
Miss Suzanne Daygon
Miss Du Cane
Duke & Duchess of Devonshire
Mr. Peter Eyre
Dame Margot Fonteyn
Miss Sarah Giles
Mrs. Milton Gendel
Miss P. Glynn (Times Fashion Editor)
Mr. Paul Getty
Miss Lenore Gilbey (N.Y.Herald Tribune etc)
Viscountess Hambleden
Lord Hesketh
Miss Jo Hughes
Marquess & Marchioness of Hartington
Miss Annabel Jones
Mr. Colin Crewe
Miss Keswick
Miss Lyle
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Knight
Miss Maxine Leighton
Hon. Patrick & Lady Amabel Lindsay
Marquess & Marchioness of Londonderry
Viscount Lumley
Mr. David McAllen
Mrs. Dimitri Marchesinni
Mr. Alexander Marchesinni
Miss Caroline Maudling
Miss Antonia Palmer
Mr. & Mrs. Tim Parker
Miss Chloe Peploe
Mrs. Phipps
Lady Charlotte Ponsonby
Mrs. Quennell

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Awaiting Reply

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Soames
Mr. Caroline & Lady David Somerset
Earl of Suffolk
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Thorneycroft
Lord Christopher Thynne
Mr. & Mrs. Tygrett
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Vomikos
Loelia Duchess of Westminster
Miss Olda Willes
Mr. Philip Wilson
Sir Nicholas & Lady Sekers
Mr. & Mrs. R.W. Lycett-Greene
Lady Victoria Yorke
Lady Caroline Percy
Miss Harriet Berry
Mr. Nicholas Berry
Lord Royston
Miss Melissa Fairbanks
Knight of Glin & Madame Fitzgerald

Embassy

Mrs. Bruce
Mr. & Mrs. James Pettus
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Skiff
Mr. & Mrs. Sheldon Krys

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In comparison with the losses suffered by Europeans in the last two World Wars, our own have been comparatively small. The figures for the last five conflicts are these:

In five wars--
158,288 Americans have died
369,308 have been wounded

Spanish-American War, 1898
Dead: 385 Wounded: 1,662

Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902
Dead: 4,074 Wounded: 2,911

World War II in Pacific, 1941-45
Dead: 106,000 Wounded: 172,000

Korean War, 1950-53
Dead: 33,629 Wounded: 103,284

Vietnam War, 1961-
Dead: 14,100 Wounded: 89,451
(through Oct. 21, 1967)

Despicable Ralph Schoenman is now in real trouble. In the United States he has just applied for the return of his passport, on the grounds he must come back to England and see his family. Yesterday, the petition of his wife against him for a divorce was published. She alleges cruelty, sexual aberrations of disgusting types, and what seemed to arouse the greatest public interest, his refusal to wash. It seems he is an enemy of the bath. At any rate, since the divorce is uncontested, it is unlikely our people will give him the clearance he requested, in view of these divulgations. Many here have always believed him to be morally filthy, but had not known of his physical habits.

The last report on quarterly expenses for running the house and entertaining, from Mr. Connors, was:

I went tonight to a cocktail party given at the Ritz Hotel by the Gulbenkians. Nubar, due to illness, was not there, so Marie presided in his absence.

E shared the cocktail circuit work today by going to the Gilbert Millers' and later somewhere else.

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THE HONOURABLE DAVID K. E. BRUCE

Statement of Account for the Quarter ended 30th September 1967.

Balance

as at 30th June 1967		£ 348. 9. 8.

Receipts

1st September U.K.C.B. £10,000	£3,597. 9. 11.	
7th July O.R.A. Claim	3,676. 16. 2.	
12th July O.R.A. Claim	632. 11. 10.	
14th September Reconsecration Claim	811. 11. 2.	8,718. 10. 1.
		£9,067. 18. 9.

Payments

Caterers, Mines, Talkago,	£ 976. 19. 11.	
Food-Household & Gardening	2,058. 13. 4.	
Laundry & Cleaning	269. 14. 4.	
General Household Expenses	830. 1. 5.	
Telephones & Cables	176. 17. 9.	
Automobiles Expenses	129. 5. 1.	
Office & Subscriptions	55. 0. 3.	
Wages & Petty Cash	3,502. 0. 0.	
	£8,998. 14. 0.	
Personal Expenses	136. 14. 6.	
Travelling Expenses	232. 13. 9.	
		£9,296. 3. 6.

Balance (Cash at Bank) (overdrawn) £ 217. 4. 9.

WITHERS, NICHOLL, HAILSTY & CO.,
20, Essex Street,
Strand,
LONDON, W.C.2.

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November 16, 1967 - Thursday

I spent most of the morning concocting the following telegram to Secretary Rusk in response to a telephonic request for my views:

We lunched with Carla and Peter Thorneycroft at 42 Eaton Square. We had no advance notice of the announcement to be made this afternoon of Peter having been, at the instance of the Prime Minister, made a Life Peer. I think this a happy solution for him, since he is developing a number of business interests and is at an age when, if he re-entered the House of Commons, there would be almost no possibility of his becoming Prime Minister. Charming Carla is delighted over this development.

The other guests were Ted Heath, John Pope-Hennessy, Baba Metcalfe, Sammy Hood, Georgie Sitwell. Edwina d'Erlanger. The telephone never stopped ringing congratulations to our host and hostess, and it was a festive lunch. Sashie Sitwell has hepatitis; we hope it does not mean a recurrence of his cancer.

The Israeli Ambassador, Aharon Remez, came to see me this afternoon. I discussed with him the latest state of play in the UN. It was evident he thinks his Government is determined to maintain its present military positions until a settlement has been definitely arrived at. His Foreign Minister Eban, one of the most eloquent world statesmen, is shuttling back and forth between Tel Aviv and New York, [redacted] as a zealous guardian of Israeli interests.

Trouble in Cyprus has again been acute for the last two days. Turkish Cypriots have been killed by Greeks; the Turks were apparently ready to launch an operation of intervention, but have been dissuaded from doing so.

We went tonight to a reception at the French Embassy in honor of M. Malraux. This extraordinary man, said to be in bad health, appeared fully animated. I have an enormous respect and admiration for him. His influence on cultural affairs of almost every description in France has been unique in his country's history. If, as a writer, he is not a genius, he is very close to it. His life history is somewhat like that of a rounded Elizabethan adventurer.

We left there early with Georgina and Ali Forbes, to attend the opening at the Warner Theater of the movie Camelot. Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon were the Royal guests. Much of the [redacted] background sets was glorious, other parts consisted of aged Hollywood props. Vanessa Regrave as Guinevere could not be anything but beautiful. Afterwards we had supper at the residence. Georgina is hopeful of obtaining a part in a forthcoming play. She has a passion for acting, and

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AmEmbassy LONDON

Nov. 16, 1967

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ACTION: SecState WASHDC

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Literally Eyes Only for Secretary from Bruce.

With regret I feel obliged to revise my original favorable recommendation of September 15 and my following one of November 12 concerning the Vice President coming to London to address the Churchill banquet gathering on November 30.

1. Although I have not taken up the question of the security aspects of this trip with Scotland Yard I feel sure their response if queried would be that they would insure full physical protection for him. Of course, no matter what ~~xxxxx~~ precautions are taken, such an assurance in this or in any similar case can never be entirely valid. I feel, however, the Vice President would certainly be as safe in London as he would be for instance if faced with hostile demonstrations in one of the great cities of our own country.

2. What concerns me and has altered my previous views is not the matter of physical security but the political repercussions in the event which I now deem almost certain that his visit would be seized upon as an excuse for violent and widespread demonstrations of anti-Americanism centering upon the Vietnamese war.

AMB:DBruce/eo - Nov. 16, 1967

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/ADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/ADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: JAB
Date: 7 July 81

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3. My opinion in this respect is founded in some degree on my own experience night before last in Cambridge, where I went to address the Socratic Society of Churchill College. A student mob, reinforced by ruffians from London, surrounded the hall where the meeting was held and tried to prevent me from entering and leaving. Had it not been for the authorities sending for police reinforcements, I doubt whether I would have emerged from the occasion without serious bodily harm.

4. The significant thing about the above is not what happened to me on this particular occasion, but the consensus arrived at by the local police and constables that this event had been prepared for and directed from London. I am inclined to believe that a pattern has now been formed, evident first in the attack on our Embassy by some three thousand or more people on Sunday, October 22, and the treatment of the Prime Minister during a visit to Cambridge on October 29, in the course of which eggs and tomatoes were thrown at him, and cries of "Right Wing Bastard" and "Vietnam Murderer" were uttered. His car was kicked, thumped and beaten upon, its roof dented, the radio aerial smashed, and he was only extricated by the efforts of the police. Consequently, some of the more knowledgeable authorities here now believe such operations are being masterminded by a group in England which is probably working in close association with similar ones in Sweden and elsewhere, consolidating their efforts on variations of the slogan of "Americans stop your war in Vietnam."

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5. I now believe that given the apparent extent and determined character of organized and violent demonstrations here against American policy in Vietnam, the net effect of them in the absence of any injury to the Vice President would be politically adverse to us. They would be construed as representing a larger sentiment amongst the British population opposed to the Prime Minister's policy on this subject than really exists, and would be used, especially by opponents in his own party, as a further reason to demand a governmental change of policy.

6. The Prime Minister was infinitely more interested in having a personal and confidential talk with the Vice President than in having the latter appear at the Churchill Banquet.

7. I would suggest therefore, the cancellation of the trip, and that the Vice President

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inform the Prime Minister and the English Speaking Union (the sponsors of the banquet) that engagements at home have made a change in his plans imperative. This would go down easily here (with the exception of the Prime Minister), since the above possibility was stated by the Vice President when he tentatively accepted the invitation.

9. One aspect of such a change of plan does, however, worry me. The Prime Minister has obviously anticipated using a conversation with the Vice President as a lever to pry open for himself an opening for a trip to the United States to see the President. He will be bitterly disappointed, if the Vice President cancels out. I recommend that simultaneously with a notification to the Prime Minister (if this is decided upon) of the Vice President's inability to accept the engagement, the President agree to receive him in Washington for a short conversation in December. I emphatically divorce myself from any charge of being influenced by the PM's representations on this account.

10. I hope I am mistaken in believing that seldom, if ever, in recent times have the domestic pressures in Britain been as great as they now are against the Government's various actions which involve close cooperation with the United States in support for the most part of our major policies. What has held the situation to date has been the firmness of the Prime

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Minister in resisting proposals for drastic changes. Newspaper accounts and political gossip have been rampant for months here to the effect that Wilson has forfeited the confidence of President Johnson. I am convinced it would be salutary, and in our national interest, if this meeting so ardently desired by the Prime Minister could take place.

11. I have, as you know, been for a long time quite pessimistic about the British economic situation. I must now add to that estimate the fear of what I think is an appreciable political deterioration, the consequences of which it is impossible to foretell. No Government of either party could, KEMK I believe, quickly remedy present ills, and we must, perhaps for a long time, rely as far as we are concerned in these affairs on cooperation with us by the present Prime Minister. It would I am sure be productive and helpful to have him personally explain to the President the nature of his problems, and how he proposes to deal with them. It is certain that the President's views would be of great importance in shaping his tactics.

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those who have seen her are enthusiastic over her appearance and talents; she is a "sport" in her family, for I doubt that any of her immediate relatives' interest in the theater progressed beyond intrigues backstage.

I had several telephone conversations with Washington this afternoon. John Leddy said the Vice President had cancelled his trip for the Churchill banquet; telegrams would be sent me tonight to that effect. As to the PM meeting the President, this decision was in suspense; my telegram to Dean Rusk was considered "persuasive". I talked to Van Dyke in the Vice President's office on the same subjects.

Jean Monnet called me from Paris about the Family of Man proceedings. He is now on the 20th draft of his speech, and is sending me a copy of it over the weekend. I found in the State Department news bulletin an item saying no honorarium was to be given him for his appearance in New York. I volunteered to take this up with George Ball, which I did, and George said he would try to arrange something financially appropriate.

November 17, 1967 - Friday

I had a long conversation this morning with Tom Byrne and Messrs. Scanlon and Jukes. Mr. Scanlon is the new President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union which has a membership of about 1,100,000. Mr. Jukes is the Director General of the Engineering Employers Federation whose component company employees number three million. They are seriously disturbed over the continuing Roberts-Arundel dispute. This American company operating at Stockport has, in the opinion of these representatives of both capital and labor, by its uncooperative anti-union decisions, endangered the positions of other American-owned companies operating in Britain, and is responsible for a distinct deterioration in Anglo-American relationships throughout industry here. Its President and presumably sole owner, Robert E. Pomeranz, of Sandford, North Carolina, bought a textile machine company in July 1965, at Stockton for £500,000. His workers have been on strike for nearly a year; his products are black-listed in England; his potential customers are reluctant to buy while the controversy lasts. He, [redacted] through advertisements, recruited about 50 strike-breakers, though the normal complement of his factory would be at least 150. Unless within [redacted] a month Pomeranz does not come

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to terms with the Union, sympathetic strikes are likely to result in the unemployment of as many as one-half-million workers.

These men detailed to me what they spoke of as a practicable peace plan; I was favorably impressed by the calm but serious way in which they discussed the problem. I told them I had been aware for some time of the gravity of this situation, especially in respect to Anglo-American relations.

I feel it essential for the Labor Department at home to continue to use its influence to convince Pomeranz that failure to come to London soon to meet [redacted] Scanlon and other London officials concerned, in the expectation of reaching an agreement, would result in an [redacted] unfortunate escalation of the dispute. I should like to meet Pomeranz myself, for if the information furnished me has been correct, he is behaving like a damn fool.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Jukes and Scanlon were interrogated by reporters awaiting them in front of the Embassy, and issued the following statement:

We had a luncheon at home today for these people:

Duchess of Buccleuch
Ambassador Baeyens
Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Tweedy
Joan Haslip
Donna Eleanora Gomez
Mrs. Cora Cavanaugh
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Adams
Father Dominick de Grunne

Eleanora Gomez is a sister of Joan Haslip. James Baeyens, an old friend of ours, is French Ambassador in Greece. Mrs. Cavanaugh has been for decades a famous international hostess. She is said to be the wealthiest person in the Argentine, but the only evidence of it today was the largest rectangular diamond ring I ever gazed at. She is old and attractive, and one can credit her earlier reputation for beauty. I was sorry that Henry Pleasants, whom we [redacted] invited, did not come, for we served one of his favorite wines, Scharzhofberger Spatlese 1964 from Egon Muller's vineyard. We also had a satisfactory Ch. Batailley 1945.

After lunch, I went to the office and called Michael Palliser to get his views on whether there was a chance the Prime Minister might want to see me this weekend. For days I [redacted] have been alarmed over the steady and massive drain on sterling. Michael said he saw no reason to cancel my shooting engagement at

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November 17, 1967

This morning Mr. Hugh Scanlon, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Mr. Martin Jukes, Director General of the Engineering Employers' Federation, at their request, saw the American Ambassador about the Roberts-Arundel dispute. They jointly impressed upon the Ambassador the already serious and continuing deterioration of Anglo-American relations caused by this dispute. The Ambassador fully appreciated the gravity of the situation and has undertaken to examine it in all its aspects.

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Easton Neston, since I could be easily reached by telephone and come back if needed. The Prime Minister was about to leave London himself, and if he wanted to see me it would probably be on Saturday night.

E and I therefore departed for Easton, where we found Kisty, her mother, (Lady McEwen), John Sebastian McEwen, who had with him an engaging young friend who works for the IBM, and seems to be a wizard in computers, to me an always interesting subject.

November 18, 1967 - Saturday

The weather today was perfection, with the unusual feature in England of a completely cloudless sky. I accompanied the Syndicate of Colonels during a delightful morning of shooting.

I was so restive, however, about the British financial situation that E and I left immediately after lunch for London, where I dropped off at the office. There I found nothing to encourage me. I was given a confidential memorandum of conversation last night between Fred Deming and Sir William Armstrong of the Treasury, as well as an outline of the drastic measures HMG intended to announce tonight. After talking to Michael Palliser on the telephone, an arrangement was made for him to come to the house before dinner, since the PM wished him to brief me on the latest developments. This he did.

It was imperative to take unprecedented actions immediately. The outflow on Friday from reserves of the Bank of England [redacted] amounted to one billion, 400 million dollars. Under such conditions, it was obviously impossible to hold the Pound.

The Government [redacted] was decided on a program requiring IMF approval. The first element in it [redacted] is to change the value of the Pound Sterling from $2.80 to $2.40. The additional measures outlined will have a severe impact on British pocketbooks and on public opinion, but are probably sufficient to meet for the time being the present crisis.

The principal ones are:

During the course of the evening the approval of the IMF was given. The Prime Minister issued a statement, as did President Johnson. I thought the President's remarks excellent. They included these:

Palliser told me in confidence that the Prime Minister has now abandoned the idea of trying to see the President in December, and would like to visit him, as he has done in the past, in January.

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Withdrawal of the Selective Employment Tax rebates for manufacturers, except in Development Areas, to save over £100 million;

Abolition of the export rebate to save £100 million a year;

Increase in the rate of Corporation Tax from 40 per cent. to 42½ per cent.;

A strict watch on company dividends

Increase in Bank Rate from 6½ to 8 per cent.;

Restrictions on bank advances to borrowers;

Changes in hire purchase regulations on cars to require a minimum of 33⅓ per cent. deposit with repayment within 27 months;

Reduction in defence spending by over £100 million next year;

Public spending, including capital investment by nationalised industries, cut by £100 million.

The Downing Street statement issued by the Chancellor, Mr James Callaghan, said that all banks and the Stock Exchange will be closed tomorrow.

The size of the devaluation—14.3 per cent.—is close to the 15 per cent. forecast by financial observers last week when they said it would be linked to a loan from the International Monetary Fund. Mr Callaghan's statement disclosed that application for the loan had already been made.

This includes $1,400 million from the IMF and $1,600 million from overseas Central Banks. The Banks have already agreed to the arrangements.

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The nations of the free world are united in their determination to keep the international monetary system strong.

The United States will continue to meet its international monetary responsibilities. I reaffirm unequivocally the commitment of the United States to buy and sell gold at the existing price of $35 an ounce.

The British have worked hard over a number of years to correct their trade deficit. It has now become clear to the British authorities and the International Monetary Fund that the United Kingdom was faced with a fundamental imbalance which called for an adjustment in the exchange rate. This has now been carried out in accordance with the regular procedures of the International Monetary Fund.

I believe the United Kingdom will -- at the new parity -- achieve the needed improvement in its ability to compete in world markets. The attainment of equilibrium by the United Kingdom will be a healthy and constructive development in international financial markets.

NSC 8/5/78 BY NARA DATE 12/22/78

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Amembassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE

Control: 3995

Date: 19 Nov 67
1800Z

ACTION: SecState WASHDC IMMEDIATE 32 & 33

INFO: Amembassy PARIS 1847 & 1848
Amembassy BONN 1000 & 1001
Amembassy ROME 672 & 673
Amembassy BRUSSELS 664 & 665
Amembassy THE HAGUE 466 & 467
Amembassy DUBLIN 50 & 51
Amembassy COPENHAGEN 231 & 232
Amembassy BERN 144 & 145

CRS 2
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E:MIN
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POL 3
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MASTR
CN 2

19/Hem

LONDON 3995

BRUSSELS FOR EUSEC

SUBJECT: Domestic Political Repercussions of Devaluation Decision

1. This latest crisis comes at the worst possible time for a Government already sorely beset by political woes and defeats. Polls, by-elections, spreading backbench rebellion, and a sea of stubborn economic problems have already sapped its strength. Worst of all, however much of its troubles may be attributable to realities and to bad luck beyond its control, the Government appears to compound them through bumbling and blunder. The Chalfont fiasco at Lausanne, George Brown's escapades, Callaghan's inept Commons speech repudiating the sacred ikon of "full employment",

Drafted by: POL:WHBrubeck:hc
November 19, 1967

Approved by: POL-WHBrubeck

Concurrences: The Ambassador

E/MTN-Mr. Cleveland

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publicly visible squabbles within the Government over the future of the coal industry and the railways, have been capped by this week's dubious performance in the sterling crisis. Despite wide support in the country for devaluation, initial press reaction almost universally blames the Government for delaying and mishandling the decision.

2. As a result, the most serious consequence for the Government, politically, of the week's events is not so much the short term reactions as the long run prospects for the Wilson Government and, in particular, for the Prime Minister. He and his Government did an impressive job initially of creating an image and a mystique of skill, confidence, and success. That image has been sadly tarnished by a record of indecision, mistakes and disarray and above all by lack of any conspicuous success. The crowning blow is the confession that the past three years sacrifices have all been in vain, and that even greater sacrifices now lie ahead; that indeed, having suffered defeat, Mr. Wilson appears to have bungled the retreat to a new position. There will be considerable support for

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Concurrences:

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Authority NND 969078 By NARS Date 12-18-06
United States of America

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Classification

Date:

the economic merits of devaluation. There is almost none for the PM's and the Government's handling of the reversal. On the gut question of politics -- confidence in a leadership's competence and ability to govern -- the Prime Minister has suffered a grievous loss. In recent months there has been, increasingly, a question as to how long and how far the Government can sustain its political unpopularity and still retrieve the position before its term runs out in 1971. Even if the effects of the new policy, in the next several years, produce a substantial improvement in the country's economic condition, there remains a serious question whether after this latest setback Mr. Wilson (and perhaps the Labor Party itself) can restore the country's badly shattered faith in their competence as a leadership. If this is so, then a consequent political question asserts itself. Can a Government whose political standing and morale are so battered successfully command the support and summon the fortitude necessary to carry through the disciplines on prices and incomes and the other sacrifices required if the

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Date:

devaluation is to bring results that will justify it?

3. The two most immediate problems are parliamentary -- Monday's debate in Commons and the Parliamentary Labor Party meeting on Tuesday; and Cabinet -- the possibility of Callaghan's resignation with a consequent reshuffle. There is, so far, only the most tenuous gossip on latter point, and no clear consensus. Blame for the bumbling, and for the over-long resistance to devaluation is being about equally charged to the PM and the Chancellor. Callaghan will almost surely tender his resignation, but whether it will be accepted at this time is completely unpredictable, and may even turn on the political developments of the coming week. He must certainly feel heavily identified with policies that now stand as failed and repudiated, and this, coupled with his long-known desire to change jobs, may impel him to insist on going. However, it is equally possible that the PM may want him to stay on at least through the difficult times immediately ahead. A Cabinet shuffle in December, during the Parliamentary recess, and involving both Brown and

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(Continued)

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Charge: CONFIDENTIAL Classification Control: 3975

Date:

Gallaghan, has looked likely for some time. Even then, the question would be whether Callaghan can go the Foreign Office (which he is supposed to want), or whether he is so discredited by economic failure that he will leave the Cabinet. There is simply too little evidence at this time to make these comments more than purely speculative, though Wilson TV address tonight may provide clues on how blame may be apportioned.

4. But more important than Callaghan's fate is the question that hangs over the future of the Labor Government itself. And this will be heavily affected by the Commons and Party debates this week. Among Labor MPs, even those who favored devaluation, it is the accompanying deflationary measures that will be the bitter pill. The prospect of further unemployment, and further deprivations for the mass of the people will be politically very painful. It is indicative of the Government's awareness of this problem, that with regard to income policy (politically the correct point) there has so far been only the Chancellor's carefully worded warning against

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Date:

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"large wage claims and settlements" (emphasis added); and that social welfare programs, dearest to Labor hearts, have come off lightest in the new measures. In the end, however, it is difficult to see how Labor's backbenchers can do anything this week but go along once more with the leadership and accept its policies, albeit with complaints and recriminations. The Tories, as presaged in Heath's statement yesterday, will condemn devaluation, depict it as demonstrating the failure and incompetence of the Government, deplore the new sacrifices being demanded of the British people, and argue that, having demonstrably lost the confidence of the country, the Government should resign and call a general election. The instinct to rally round in time of trouble, reaction against the probable heavy partisan attack by the Tories, and the stark, unpalatable alternative of a general election (at a time when a good many of them would surely lose their seats) should be enough to keep the Labor majority in line. And Mr. Wilson, who is at his semantic best when he is in the tightest corner, can be counted on to come as

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Concurrences:

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TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Charge: CONFIDENTIAL Classification Control: 3715

Date:

7.

close to making defeat look like triumph as anyone in British politics.

5. The immediate reaction of the trade unions and the general public is less clear. The PM has already begun intensive consultations with trade union leaders and the first scanty reactions have been restrained if not favorable. However, one report is that Woodcock thinks the TUC's voluntary wage restraint policy will become unworkable. Certainly, at lower levels of the trade unions, and among the public, there is likely to be great bitterness that, after three years of sacrifice, they are now being told it was all for nothing, and that a new round of restraint, unemployment, and sacrifice is in prospect. But neither public nor trade union reactions are as important for the short run political fight as for the longer term success or failure of the Government's new program.

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Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrences:

FORM FS - 322 (10-43)

CONFIDENTIAL Classification

TELEGRAM FROM the Foreign Service of the United States of America

AMERICAN EMBASSY LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

Control: 3997

Date: Nov 19, 1967
6:32pm.

ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC 35

INFO: AmEmbassy BONN 1003
" BRUSSELS 667
" THE HAGUE 469
" STOCKHOLM 272
" ROME 675
" TOKYO 143
" OTTAWA 214
" CANBERRA 160
" LUXEMBOURG 168
" PARIS 1850
AmConGen ZURICH 90

E/commat

ERS-2
EB
FAO
E:MIN
PM
CB-4
POL-3
E:FN
E:GEN
CN-2
SUPR
MSTR
19/rlb

LONDON 3997

PASS TREASURY AND FRB; HUSEC; TOCED.

SUBJECT: Sterling Devaluation - Economic Implications.

1. British Government's move should accomplish immediate objective of ending pressure on sterling and stimulating substantial reflow into U.K. reserves. Since all major countries have by now announced they will hold their present parities, presumably international money markets will act on assumption of no further devaluation in near future. Must be aware/that however, of possibility strong demand for Euro-dollars could continue to be sufficient to effectively

Drafted by: E/FN:JGriffin:dh 11/19/67 Approved by: S. M. Cleveland

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FORM DS-322 (8-63)

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Charge: Control: 3997

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Date:

compete with sterling deposits. Presumably raising Bank rate to overkill rate of 8 percent - highest level since 1914 - designed to completely obviate this possibility and avoid repetition of ineffectual half-hearted ½ percent raises in October and November.

2. We are much less optimistic that devaluation and accompanying program will accomplish structural changes necessary to effect B/P surpluses needed to pay off huge short-term foreign indebtedness in next few years or even achieve B/P equilibrium. This lack of optimism based on two observations: First, announced Government program does not appear sufficient to assure success of devaluation and in fact contains some negative factors for B/P. Secondly, devaluation does nothing to change basic malaise afflicting British management and labor; and certainly Government's recent handling of economic policy and sterling crisis can not be expected to instill confidence in industrial investment.

3. Most conspicuous omission in Government's program is tough and mandatory prices and incomes policy. Government announcement states they are in effect relying on voluntary cooperation from TUC and CBI, prospects for which must be/rated as dubious at

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Telegram

FS - 202

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present (see separate political telegram).

4. Measures contained in Government's program would appear insufficient in themselves to contain strong wage and price pressures and also have negative aspects, to wit: Increased Bank rate and increased corporate tax rate will only add to present detrimental climate for investment, including investment in export and import-competing industries; abolition of export rebate automatically offsets some 2 - 3 percent of the additional inducement effect to exports. Abolition of SET premium payments to manufacturing firms by stimulating investment to increase labor productivity should in long run be beneficial but in short run has negative effect of reducing already poor profit margin of firms. Decreased demand for automobiles from increased restrictions on hire purchase, which had been progressively liberalized since June, again raises question whether this export and import-competing industry can be expected to increase investment and operate efficiently with slack domestic demand. Inherent in any devaluation of course is offsetting factor of higher cost of

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FM 58 - 603 (8-45)

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Date:

imported raw materials and potential pressure for increased wages simply to offset resulting cost of living increases including in export industries. These factors particularly important in U.K.; one reputable economic writer, for example, estimates that a 10 percent rise in import prices causes a 3 percent rise in retail prices.

5. Finally and perhaps most important is question of reaction of U.K. exporters. To what extent will they pass on price benefits to foreign importers and/or increase their export efforts rather than simply absorb price advantages for themselves without extra effort? Even though other major countries have not devalued, they can still offset some of the competitive advantage gained by the U.K. by price adjustments and more vigorous sales efforts by their export and import-competing industries.

6. Because of these very big unknown factors, it is difficult to comment on validity of Government estimate, given to us privately, that move will improve B/P by £500 million a year by last quarter of 1968 or early 1969. Even assuming this valid, it would appear to give surplus of considerably less than this

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since B/P in third and fourth quarters this year so far in sizable deficits.

7. Implications for domestic economy in great part hinge upon extent of export increase generating and permitting growth in GNP. Immediate effect will be return to stop phase of seemingly chronic stop-go cycles.

8. In summary, devaluation has given sterling a temporary respite and an enhanced opportunity to U.K. to make its way in international markets. Whether those advantages will be maintained and exploited comes back to the same questions which were relevant with or without devaluation. Is the Government capable of mounting and following through on the measures necessary to create the proper environment for confidence and growth, and is British management and labor capable of applying to themselves the necessary discipline? After his consultation with the PM following the devaluation announcement last night, John Davis, Director-General of the CBI said: "I think that Britain has to be pulled out of the red by determination to work

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herd. It is a change in the attitude of the country."

The Embassy fully concurs in this view.

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instincts, and to rally to the cause of Britain now left alone. This smacked a little of his reference some years ago to the Dunkirk Spirit. Altogether I suppose it was the best to be said under the circumstances, and we must now await the outcome of fierce Parliamentary debates this week.

Over the years here I have had bad luck about shooting engagements. I think I will abandon any further participation in the Easton Neston Syndicate, and allow some one who will appear more frequently than I have to take my place. Membership in it has been a source of great enjoyment to me, but it is scarcely worth while to get in only a day and a half during a season. I had to cancel my acceptance of Felix Fenston's invitation for tomorrow and Tuesday at Druids, and will write immediately to Bobbety Salisbury to withdraw from his shoot in early December. The British have been extraordinarily kind in asking me to grouse, partridge, duck, goose and pheasant shoots, but I usually decline such offers for there is nothing more unsettling to the successful conduct of this sport than to have a guest drop out at the last moment. Moreover, like foxhunting, only a few days in the field during the season is unsatisfactory, for one must be physically fit to derive real enjoyment from it, and especially with a shotgun one needs a degree of trial and error to adjust to an effective swing and timing.

November 20, 1967 - Monday

The newspapers today are gingerly picking away at the corpse of the pound. After a morning at the office, I lunched with John Loudon at the Clermont Club. If this great gambling establishment, which pays £50,000 a year for its license, is not attracting more people to games of chance than it is to the dining room (there were only three other guests in it), its proprietor Mr. Aspinall may be forced to retire to his private zoo in the country.

I was interested in talking to John, for his business connections are so widespread, his influence and his wisdom so respected, that I particularly value his opinions. He thinks the Government has been almost totally inept in its handling of the financial crisis, nor does he believe the program outlined for the future likely to succeed, since it provides no real incentive to management, nor promises to hold down wages, costs and prices, except by voluntary cooperation. He said he did not believe the Prime Minister or any of his close advisers really

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understood the workings of the free enterprise part of the economic system, and were generally antagonistic to business and banking interests, whose assistance was essential to any lasting improvement. He also felt that consideration of Britain's application to join the Common Market would be additionally postponed by the French as a result of these events.

His Royal Dutch Shell and other companies interested in North Sea gas have not, despite newspaper statements, arrived at any agreement with the Government on its price. Theoretically the oil companies, to match devaluation, should raise the cost of petrol to consumers, but he doubts the Government will permit this in adequate degree. I have never seen John so pessimistic.

Nature continues to be antagonistic to British interests. The present affliction of hoof and mouth disease is now the most severe encountered during the last forty years. The Thames threatens to flood the city, the 8% bank rate is the highest since 1914.

This afternoon Col. Heathcote, the guiding spirit of the Royal Society of St. George in the city of York, came to see me. I always enjoy his visits. Retired as an officer, he is now a farmer. His heart is constant to military affairs. With modest means he has made a collection of military medals that is said to be one of the most complete in England. Listening to him is like reading books by G. A. Henty; he seems as familiar with campaigns of long ago as with those in which he has participated. Some of our officers went to the House of Commons today to hear what was expected to be a rousing debate. Although Callaghan was on the carpet, the Opposition held its fire, probably since Heath will be on television tonight. There was no indication on the Labour side of important defections, although those chronically disaffected are freely criticizing the Government. For instance, Desmond Donnelly, Labour MP for Pembroke, told a Labour audience yesterday:

Tonight E and I went to dinner with the Roy Jenkins, at 33 Ladbrooke Square. Besides Jennifer and Roy, the others were Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers (Foreign Office), the Woodrow Wyatts, and the Rees-Moggs. The lead editorials of Rees Mogg in the Times during the past two days have been brilliant. The conversation after dinner was somewhat guarded, since Roy as a member of the Cabinet knew all about the deliberations leading up to the Government decision to devalue, which

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MR DESMOND DONNELLY, LABOUR MP FOR PEMBROKE, TOLD A LABOUR PARTY WEEK-END SCHOOL AT SAUNDERSFOOT, PEMBROKESHIRE, TODAY: "THE ONLY PARALLEL IN BRITISH HISTORY TO THIS WEEKEND'S ECONOMIC DISASTER IS THE INGLORIOUS COLLAPSE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY IN MAY, 1940.

"IT IS A DEVASTATING INDICTMENT OF PERSONAL INCOMPETENCE, INDECISION AND GOVERNMENT FAILURE. SOME OF THE MISTAKES HAVE BEEN UNBELIEVABLE. SPEAKING AS SOMEONE WHO SAW IT ALL COMING AND CRIED OUT ALOUD, I TAKE NO SATISFACTION IN BEING PROVED RIGHT.

"ONE DOES NOT BELONG TO A POLITICAL PARTY FOR 30 YEARS AND NOT FEEL DEEPLY SAID."

HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN THREE FATAL ERRORS THIS YEAR: THE GOVERNMENT FAILED TO STAND BY ITS WAGE FREEZE THAT WAS SUCCEEDING LAST WINTER. WHY? IT LACKED THE WILL;

IT HAD NOT THE GUTS TO HALT THE GROWING RATE OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE. FANTASTIC AS IT MIGHT SEEM, MANY MEMBERS OF THE CABINET STILL DID NOT GRASP THAT IF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ROSE AT SIX PER CENT PER YEAR AND THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION BY ONLY ONE PER CENT, THERE WAS CERTAIN DISASTER AHEAD; WHILE THE GOVERNMENT WAS DEAD RIGHT TO REVERSE ITS MISCONCEIVED EUROPEAN POLICY, THE TIMING OF THE BRITISH APPLICATION WAS WRONG.

"FURTHERMORE, IT PURSUED TOO MANY CONFLICTING OBJECTIVES - EUROPE, FULL EMPLOYMENT, REFLATION, MORE SOCIAL SERVICES AND THE DEFENCE OF STERLING. IT IS A DREADFUL STORY WHICH MUST NEVER BE REPEATED.

"IT NEED NOT BE REPEATED IF WE HAVE LEADERSHIP INSTEAD OF FEEBLE IMPULSES AND SUPINE VACILLATION. ABOVE ALL IT IS NO GOOD HAVING LEADERSHIP THAT TRIES TO BE ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN," SAID MR DONNELLY.

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the others did not. Rees-Mogg thought the program was adequate for the purpose, provided it obtained whole-hearted public support. Naturally I did not express myself on this matter of internal domestic politics, but much as I would like to see a profitable economic and financial revival here I doubt it will take place without a mandatory incomes-prices policy. Woodrow (Labour MP) remains critical of the Prime Minister and many of his policies, including this one. Like Desmond Donnelly, he is completely independent of his Party, and entirely free in expressing his opinions. Wyatt's wife, [redacted] a red-headed Hungarian, is expecting a child; they are having differences over what to name it. Wyatt's son is called Pericles Plantaganet, and he would like, when this child is born, to concoct another fanciful name.

I had an easy time today, for I had expected to be shooting with Felix Fenston. Admiral McCain came in with Admiral Kirn to see me. He has just returned from Morocco and Germany steamed up over what he thinks will be a substantial take-over by the Soviet Navy of the former French base at Merz el Kabir. I suggested the movements of the Soviet fleet in that vicinity be reconnoitered by our planes. I spoke later on this same subject to Bronson Tweedy.

Things at Cyprus have been touch and go for several days, with the issue not yet resolved. The Greek Cypriots have behaved abominably to the Turkish Cypriots.

I lunched at Bucks with Nico Londonderry. She went to Geneva on Saturday to consult the physician recommended to me by Kippy Tuck's widow. He wants her to return and spend ten days there while he takes X-rays and conducts examinations. Meanwhile, for her other physical troubles she has placed herself in the hands of Miss MacInnes. It is sad to see such an attractive young woman--she is about 26--in the throes of ill health.

I came back to the office via Reffold, with the idea perhaps of picking up Christmas presents. I found nothing pleasing, but enjoyed seeing Jack.

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November 22, 1967 - Wednesday

At the staff meeting this morning there were many comments and speculation over sterling devaluation and its consequences. One of particular interest to us here is the effect it will have on the salaries of local employees if the cost of living rises as it seems certain to do. Our present appropriation and that in prospect give us no leeway in this connection. Actually, we have been cut financially almost to the bare bone, but can handle it for a while by postponing forward commitments. The situation is particularly bad in the Visa Section, where we depend so largely on our British employees. Everyone there is working overtime and on Saturdays, but we still have an arrearage of three weeks in answering correspondence. The issurance of non-immigrant visas for this calendar year through the end of October amounted to 177,500, as compared with 154,000 and 134,000 in the first ten months of 1966 and 1965.

My statistics for the first nine months of 1967 are:

Turner Cameron came to see me this morning. His wife and he are here for recreation after home leave, before returning to Stockholm, where he is DCM. He is 53 years old, and feels if he is not given a more responsible post within two years he will resign and seek private employment. He is a steady, dependable, useful, capable man, to whom we were much attached when we were in Paris together.

E and I lunched with the Michael Berrys at 16 Cowley Street. The others were Barbie and Herbert Agar, Selwyn Lloyd, the Berrys' [redacted] nice daughter Harriet, Blair Clark, and an Englishman. Blair is rightfully distressed about his Polish girl whom he wants to marry. Upon her return from London to Poland she wrote to inform him she had lukemia. Her husband whom she was in the process of divorcing wrote him to the same effect. He is going to Warsaw within a few days to decide what to do. He is obviously shaken and distressed.

Barbie told me that Sheila Milbanke (Dimitri's wife), who was her best friend for decades, has been subject for some years to bouts of manic depression. She is now 72 years old, and has lost most of her famous beauty. It is a sad case, but at least there is one comfort in it, since she has lately sold her travel agency to Charles Forte for a sum sufficient to keep her in comfort for the rest of her life. [redacted] Both Dimitri and her son Tony Rosslyn behave admirably in regard to her.

THE AMBASSADOR'S STATISTICS

March 15, 1961 - - - September 30, 1967

LONDON
AMERICAN EMBASSY

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun	1967 Jul-Sep
A. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS									
1. Congressional letters and telegrams received	652	818	533	544	744	1170	303	395	398
2. Letters from Amb to Congressmen	-	-	-	-	-	1389	330	441	406
3. Congressmen who visited London	49	99	39	94	101	121	32	34	23
a. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	94	6	22	14
b. Dependents and Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	114	13	21	51
4. Courtesies extended to (3) above by the Embassy:									
a. Met upon arrival	49	38	36	79	96	293	49	64	62
b. Hotel reservations	48	35	38	56	75	236	41	45	47
c. Local transportation	24	37	29	66	90	248	50	55	31
d. Appointment with Ambassador	11	9	6	42	5	32	2	3	16
e. Briefing by Ambassador	3	7	22	2	1	2	0	0	7
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers	16	37	29	44	53	95	20	42	62
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence	5	4	2	1	15	19	21	2	3
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence	5	0	10	11	15	14	4	4	2
i. Entertainment by other Embassy officers	7	0	7	29	29	52	4	30	42
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel	26	36	25	58	72	215	43	63	48
k. Appointments with official or non-official British	17	11	9	44	56	92	5	38	17
l. Secretarial Service	1	2	1	2	0	48	4	7	12
m. Sightseeing assistance	-	-	-	-	-	112	21	37	18
n. Shopping assistance	-	-	-	-	-	107	19	42	23
o. Counterpart funds disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	117	15	26	20
p. Accompanied to departure point	35	36	33	55	89	268	47	59	56

	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun	1967 Jul-Sep
B. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO LONDON									
1. State Department:									
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above	-	-	-	-	88	133	27	18	24
b. Below	-	-	-	-	-	580	125	169	209
2. Other Official:									
a. Dep Asst Secy rank or above	-	-	-	-	59	88	24	21	35
b. Below	-	-	-	-	-	843	257	207	268
3. Other, Non-Official:									
a. Principals	-	-	-	-	-	2014	412	471	554
b. Dependents	-	-	-	-	-	626	183	163	212
4. Courtesies extended to above by Emb:									
a. Met upon arrival						421	124	146	162
b. Hotel reservations						1289	368	301	1017*
c. Local transportation						280	138	138	178
d. Appointment with Ambassador						52	12	35	46
e. Briefing by Ambassador						45	15	5	27
f. Meetings with other Embassy officers						684	127	251	310
g. Lunch/Dinner at Residence						22	10	48	38
h. Reception/Cocktails at Residence						62	16	15	23
i. Entertained by other Emb officers						374	92	103	135
j. Arrangements for schedules or travel						497	159	301	1384*
k. Appointments with official or non-official British						505	135	185	255
l. Secretarial Services						274	42	84	216
m. Sightseeing assistance						64	22	73	75
n. Shopping assistance						60	15	63	55
o. Counterpart funds disbursed						2	2	0	0
p. Accompanied to departure point						365	122	138	104
C. TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC									
1. Telegrams received by Embassy	25962	34241	34322	38875	34361	36068	10550	11337	9650
2. Telegrams sent by Embassy	8011	12601	15220	9229	9303	9917	2617	2926	2474
3. Cryptoguard	-	-	-	-	-	14468	2776	2324	2649

D. AMBASSADOR'S INVITATIONS	Total 1961 Apr-Dec	Total 1962	Total 1963	Total 1964	Total 1965	Total 1966	1967 Jan-Mar	1967 Apr-Jun	1967 Jul-Sep
1. Receptions (including National Days and cocktails):									
a. Invited	262	223	227	254	273	277	36	53	49
b. Accepted	32	29	19	21	24	48	0	9	12
2. Lunches:									
a. Invited	116	102	71	58	81	83	12	38	40
b. Accepted	53	33	21	16	23	41	3	26	32
3. Dinners:									
a. Invited	178	169	129	110	160	145	19	34	33
b. Accepted	34	31	16	19	25	47	2	13	16
4. Miscellaneous Invitations:									
a. Invited	227	253	226	182	188	229	37	58	38
b. Accepted	40	47	26	31	24	38	4	15	6
5. Days Ambassador away from London on official business (distance in parenthesis)	84 (29191)	87 (26562)	83 (27314)	48 (27997)	96 (58369)	70 (39309)	14 (8776)	12 (7968)	2 (1134)
6. Speeches by Ambassador	19	27	7	16	12	15	0	7	5
7. Calls on Ambassador by US officials (other than staff members) - Totals:	92	105	89	328	107	118	24	90	37
a. State	43	43	26	39	39	44	17	21	16
b. USIS	1	0	7	1	3	2	0	2	3
c. AID	0	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
d. White House	1	2	7	5	3	1	1	3	1
e. Defense	12	6	5	15	6	12	0	2	1
f. Army	4	0	5	16	14	2	0	3	1
g. Navy	7	2	6	20	6	6	2	1	1
h. Air Force	10	2	5	195	0	9	0	2	5
i. Treasury	3	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	0
j. Ex-Im Bank	3	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	0
k. AEC	6	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
l. Misc. Other	15	27	20	35	33	49	4	56	1

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The hamster lined raincoat given me by E from Guy Laroche in Paris has enjoyed a huge success. It is almost feather weight.

Pamela and I went to the House to hear this afternoon's debate, but separated when I was shunted to the Diplomatic Section. Ted Heath opened for the Opposition; it was a telling speech, with many interruptions. He cited extensively statements made previously, especially those in July of this year, by the PM and Callaghan, denouncing devaluation.

The Prime Minister's reply appeared to me far below his usual form, as was his television appearance last weekend. The truth is he is in an almost impossible position, since he now must advocate the merits of the actions taken so contrary to his previous policies. The theme is pie in the sky; everything will work out well during the course of 1968 if management and labour do not make excessive demands and increase exports.

Duncan Sandys made a characteristic intervention, in which he declared the PM had for too long tricked the people of Britain. The Chamber was noisy and difficult for the Speaker to control. One thing, however, was evident. The Labour members, regardless of personal feelings, are in full support of the PM.

There have been large fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, mostly due to speculators rushing to coyer their commitments. The London Stock Exchange finished yesterday, having been closed Monday, with only a slight percentage loss. In New York the same was true.

Diana Phipps called to say she has received a letter from the National Trust, offering her the beautiful little house Buscot Old Parsonage. She is delighted about this, and says she can afford it and will take it on next spring when the present tenants leave. It is an exceptionally attractive small house, offered to us when the National Trust first came into possession of it, since the former owner, an American, had by will directed the National Trust to leass it, if possible, to a tenant of American nationality, interested in the arts. The Trust proposed we take it, but it would have been completely impracticable. Thereafter an American couple, probably a professor and his wife from Oxford, moved in, but have decided to go home next year, and so it again became available.

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November 23, 1967 - Thursday

Read telegrams this morning, especially those bearing on Cyprus. Cyrus Vance, representing the United States, has arrived in Ankara, and Rolz-Bennett, sent by U Thant on behalf of the UN, will shortly be there. It still is uncertain when Nato's Secretary-General Brosio will make his play. Nevertheless, with all these dignitaries negotiating with the Turks, the Greeks, and perhaps later with Makarios, it seems to me an immediate outbreak of war is unlikely. Steve Palmer has been handling the affair here; he gets little sleep, since messages on the subject from all quarters are almost incessant.

I checked with Jim Griffin about the run on gold; it continued today in London, Paris and Zurich, but our authorities at home seem to have no doubts about their ability to hold the line.

Parliamentary debates over devaluation have more or less come to an end. Callaghan has emerged from his travails more unscathed than [redacted] was expected. I think, however, he made a prime mistake yesterday in delivering a violent attack on Paul Chambers and other members of the newly formed "Industrial Policy Group" composed of leading British business men. The Chancellor described them as dubious and sinister people.

Many rude words were used in debate against the Prime Minister, but he remains undisputed leader of his Party. Gossip has it that he will reshuffle his Cabinet during the Christmas recess of Parliament, giving Callaghan George Brown's place at the Foreign Office. The Economist would like to see Roy Jenkins named Chancellor of the Exchequer, but Roy is no favorite of the Prime Minister. Healey is also prominently mentioned for that job if a change takes place. None of this talk takes account of the robust objections of George Brown to being fired as Foreign Minister. He has repeatedly said he would not be interested in any other position.

For lunch today, we had Harry McPherson (White House) and his wife; Daniel Moynihan (Joint Center for Urban Studies at Harvard) and his wife; the Duchess of Devonshire; Lady Pamela Berry; Phil Stearns (Playboy Magazine); Norman St. John Stevas (MP); Anne Fleming; and Peregrine Worsthorne (Daily Telegraph).

Debbo Devonshire left immediately after lunch for Chatsworth to vote in today's bi-election for a successor to Aiden Crawley, who gave up his seat to accept a TV position. Crawley had been elected with a majority of about 5,000,

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and she thinks he will certainly be replaced by another Conservative with an enhanced majority.

I read most of the texts of yesterday's debate in the House. A nugget was Heath's remark about the Prime Minister's statement on TV on Sunday: "It does not mean, of course, that the pound in your pocket or purse or the bank has been devalued." Heath observed: "That sentence will be remembered as the most dishonest statement ever made, even by the Prime Minister."

This, however, was not as extreme as what Ian Macleod said about the Prime Minister early in the week: "I have no respect for him. I will not weary him with talk of honour. Because for him there is a simple message. He has not only devalued the Pound. He has devalued his own word. And betrayed his high office."

Hoof and mouth disease has arrived in Derbyshire; the Devonshires have cancelled their shooting, and the same applies to Hatfield and many other places. The total of animals to be slaughtered by the end of this week is now estimated at 200,000. Government compensation payable will exceed ten million pounds; the loss to farmers of course will far exceed that sum; many thoroughbred herds of livestock will never be replaced. Fox-hunting and horse-racing have been widely affected. In this country, the economic consequences of hoof and mouth disease are ramified.

Mr. Stevenson came out from Spink to look at my Portuguese Chippendale bed and a Queen Anne tapestried armchair, both of which I would like to sell. He made no offer.

Afterward, Michael Tree, Patrick Lindsay, and one of their associates from Christie's spent a good deal of the afternoon with me making a list of furniture and art objects we wish to have appraised. They are almost all things we [redacted] sent here from Washington over a period of years, for we have a complete inventory with cost prices of what we have bought locally.

After having allowed them to languish at vast expense at Security Storage in Washington since 1952, I finally ordered 49 cases of wine to be shipped here. A huge crate arrived yesterday, and was unpacked today. The bottles will have to lie quietly for a couple of months before we will know the condition of the contents. Unfortunately, there are seven or eight cases of white Burgundy 1947, of a dark amber color, probably unfit to drink. The red Bordeaux and red Burgundy

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are all of the year 1947, except for 18 magnums of Chateau Lafite 1934. There is also a considerable amount of Marcel Ragnaud's Fine Champagne, and excellent 1965 Chabonneau Armagnac.

E and I went tonight to the Dorchester for the Thanksgiving Dinner of the American Society in London. Tom Keating is Chairman this year, and Paul Gore-Booth, Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, was the guest speaker. We all stood in the receiving line to shake hands with the 350 guests. Afterward, we pitched into the turkey dinner. As Honorary Chairman, I presided, first offering a toast to The Queen, then to the President of the United States. Next, I read this Thanksgiving Day proclamation of the President's, and followed it by a toast to "The Day We Celebrate." Keating introduced Gore-Booth, who responded with an adequate speech. Paul is a superior man. I was glad of the opportunity, while sitting next to him at dinner, to discuss some of our political problems, particularly that of Cyprus, and of the Arabs vs. Israel. Also, I had a talk with Jack McCain about the disposition of the Sixth Fleet in the event it were needed in connection with the Cyprus affair.

We left while the floor was being cleared for dancing and got home at what was for us the reasonable hour of 11:30.

Harry Brittain was in great form tonight. He will be 94 years old on the 23rd of December; immediately after his birthday, he and his wife are taking a ship to Australia. Hs health is amazing; there is no evidence of mental decline except garrulity. He told a story about witty Joseph Choate, one of my predecessors here, long familiar to me but not exactly as Brittain recounted it. When Choate was asked if, after death and a journey to the other world, he had a remand and came back to earth to recommence life there, what single thing would he most like to have happen to him, his answer was: "To be Mrs. Choate's second husband."

November 24, 1967 - Friday

E got up about 7:00 to take an early plane to Paris, where she will change for a flight to Rome. She will see Nicky tonight or tomorrow, and have a talk with the Masters at his school before returning here Sunday.

I read this morning the President's message to the Prime Minister, sent on November 23, 1967. It was gracefully phrased, and concluded by stating he would look forward to talking with the Prime Minister in Washington at any period when the time was ripe for the Prime Minister.

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PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATION FOR THANKSGIVING DAY 1967

(issued in Washington November 9)

- -

THE FIRST AMERICAN TRADITION GREW OUT OF GRATITUDE FOR SURVIVAL.

IT BEGAN -- LONG BEFORE INDEPENDENCE WAS A DREAM -- WITH FAMILIES RESPONDING TO AN EVEN DEEPER HUMAN IMPULSE. THEY HAD SUFFERED THE RIGORS OF WINTER IN A NEW WORLD; AND THEY HAD ENDURED. THEY PUT ASIDE THEIR PLOWS AND THANKED GOD FOR THE HARVEST'S BOUNTY.

OVER THE YEARS, WE HAVE MADE THANKSGIVING A UNIQUE NATIONAL OCCASION. THANKING GOD FOR HIS GOODNESS, WE THANK HIM AS WELL FOR THE PROMISE AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF AMERICA.

OUR REASONS FOR GRATITUDE ARE ALMOST WITHOUT NUMBER. WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE ENDURANCE OF OUR GOVERNMENT FOR ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY YEARS. WE ARE GRATEFUL THAT THE FOUNDING FATHERS PLANNED SO WISELY FOR THE GENERATIONS THAT FOLLOWED THEM. WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR A MATERIAL ABUNDANCE BEYOND ANY MANKIND HAS EVER KNOWN. IN OUR LAND, THE HARVESTS HAVE BEEN GOOD.

-Much as we

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MUCH AS WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THESE MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL BLESSINGS, WE ARE CONSCIOUS, IN THIS YEAR, OF SPECIAL SORROWS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS. WE ARE ENGAGED IN A PAINFUL CONFLICT IN ASIA, WHICH WAS NOT OF OUR CHOOSING, AND IN WHICH WE ARE INVOLVED IN FIDELITY TO A SACRED PROMISE TO HELP A NATION WHICH HAS BEEN THE VICTIM OF AGGRESSION. WE ARE PROUD OF THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN WHO ARE RISKING THEIR LIVES ON ASIAN SOIL. WE PRAY THAT THEIR SACRIFICE WILL BE REDEEMED IN AN HONOURABLE PEACE AND THE RESTORATION OF A LAND LONG TORN BY WAR.

WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE TREMENDOUS ADVANCES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN OUR GENERATION IN SOCIAL JUSTICE AND IN EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY, REGARDLESS OF RACIAL BACKGROUND. BUT WE ARE SADDENED BY THE CIVIL STRIFE WHICH HAS OCCURRED IN OUR GREAT CITIES.

RECOGNIZING THE TRIALS WE HAVE ENDURED AND ARE ENDURING, I HAVE TURNED TO THE THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN 1863. PRESIDENT LINCOLN FACED, WITH EQUAL EMPHASIS, BOTH THE BLESSINGS AND THE SORROWS OF THE PEOPLE.

-He recommended

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HE RECOMMENDED TO HIS FELLOW CITIZENS THAT, "WHILE OFFERING UP THE ASCRIPTIONS JUSTLY DUE TO HIM FOR SUCH SINGULAR DELIVERANCES AND BLESSINGS, THEY DO ALSO, WITH HUMBLE PENITENCE FOR OUR NATIONAL PERVERSENESS AND DISOBEDIENCE, COMMEND TO HIS TENDER CARE ALL THOSE WHO HAVE BECOME WIDOWS, ORPHANS, MOURNERS, OR SUFFERERS IN THE LAMENTABLE CIVIL STRIFE IN WHICH WE ARE UNAVOIDABLY ENGAGED."

IN A SIMILAR SPIRIT I ASK MY FELLOW CITIZENS TO JOIN THEIR THANKFULNESS WITH PENITENCE AND HUMILITY. LET US IMPLORE ALMIGHTY GOD THAT, TO ALL OUR OTHER BLESSINGS, HE MAY ADD THE BLESSINGS OF WISDOM AND PERSEVERANCE THAT WILL LEAD US TO BOTH PEACE AND JUSTICE, IN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS AND IN OUR BELOVED HOMELAND.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONSONANCE WITH SECTION 6103 OF TITLE 5 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE DESIGNATING THE FOURTH THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER IN EACH YEAR AS THANKSGIVING DAY, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM NOVEMBER 23, 1967, AS A DAY OF NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

- In witness whereof

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND THIS NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY SEVEN, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY SECOND.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

I now offer the toast
"To the Day We Celebrate".

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The members of the Wheat Sales Committee appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman came to see me this morning. They were sent abroad to visit US customers in Europe with a view to maximizing sales of wheat. I had a good talk with them; devaluation of sterling will hurt their sales.

George Bailey, of the Reporter Magazine, came to see me. We exchanged views about the British economic situation.

Lunched at the office.

The High Commissioner of Botswana, Mr. M. D. Mokama, called on me. He is 34 years of age, educated at Rhodes University in South Africa, later became a barrister of law at the Inner Temple. He practiced law in England for a short time before returning to Botswana. He is a personable young man, distressed over having neither residence nor office. He is also accredited to most of the countries of Western Europe, but has not yet had time to deliver his credentials to many of them. He was humorous but harassed, especially by his housing problem and lack of funds. His Government had instructed him to buy a residence for two thousand pounds, a figure John Sparks would disdain for a Chinese porcelain bowl.

Francis Mason came to see me, having come over from Washington for that purpose. After 19 years in USIA, he has resigned from government service and is naturally preoccupied over what he will next do. He is investigating the possibility of placing himself in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, or the Yale University School of Arts and Architecture. He also has some leads into the Rockefeller Brothers and Ford Foundations. Because of his talents and delightful personality, I think he could be of great value to any institution connected with the Arts.

Jack McCain came by this afternoon to talk about Cyprus and the movements of units of the Sixth Fleet. He is distressed over the further downgrading of the British defense establishment.

Another big run on gold today. It looks like a real winter of discontent almost everywhere.

Dined at the Garrick, then went to see the movie "Dr. Faustus", in which Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor star.

Lorraine Cooper is due to arrive by air from Paris this evening, and John is coming on the night ferry from France. They will stay with us.

SECRET

November 25, 1967 - Saturday

To the office this morning. The Conservatives are exultant over the results announced yesterday of the Derbyshire election. Their majority doubled. A Liberal ran second. The Labour decline was extreme.

The [redacted]ers are leaving this morning to spend the weekend at Eton with the Caccias. I telephoned E in Rome, where she is staying with the Reinhardts.

Runs on gold yesterday were the largest in history, but our Government has repeatedly announced it still expects to buy and sell at $35 per ounce. The London equity market has fallen off each day in values, but the New York Stock Market has advanced.

Last night's performance of "Dr. Faustus" was incredibly bad. All the worst features of Hollywood in dealing with a classical subject were apparent. The whole thing was fakery from beginning to end; the best thing I can say of it is that Elizabeth Taylor has beautiful eyes.

Cyrus Vance has conducted his mission adroitly, but the outcome cannot be predicted. The Turks remain adamant in their demands, poised for invasion of Cyprus, and unlikely to be deterred by fair words from the Greeks. If there is to be an accommodation, a saving of face by both sides is essential.

Chips Channon's Diaries are having a great run here. I knew him well in the early Thirties. He wrote a good biography of Ludwig II of Bavaria, was an amusing conversationalist, a popular, kindly, generous friend, a famously extravagant host. His diaries, unfortunately released with deletions by his son, an MP, show him to have been fundamentally a petty man, an unmitigated snob.

November 26, 1967 - Sunday

The overnight traffic from Ankara, Athens and Nicosia does not promise any definite end to the threat of war over Cyprus. Vance has, however, brought the participants much closer together, although the attitude of Archbishop Makarios remains unknown. In the past he has always bitched up a reasonable solution. Vance is said to be red-eyed from exhaustion, but is perservering in his shuttle trips.

[redacted] E arrived this afternoon from Rome. She said Nicky is enthusiastic about his school and doing well in his studies. He will come here for Christmas holidays.

[redacted]

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After seeing E, I went to the office, where Steve Palmer told me of his latest interviews with Foreign Office experts on the Cyprus question. The British and ourselves are moving in unison on our policies there.

Early this afternoon, Lord Snowdon telephoned me from the London airport to say he was leaving for New York in ten minutes to open a British exhibition tomorrow. He had just found his visa for the US [redacted] expired on October 29, and was flustered over what he must do. Since BOAC would take him aboard, I told him to go ahead and we would make arrangements at home for clearing up his arrival. Later on this was done.

During the recent debates in Parliament over devaluation, the sequence of events leading up to it was not disclosed by the Government. In fact, it would have been improper had it been done. This telegram, however, from our Treasury Attache to Under Secretary Deming, recording what took place in a meeting between Sir William Armstrong and Deming on November 17, sets out the course of events:

November 27, 1967 - Monday

E's birthday.

Mendel Rivers, member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, came to see me this morning at ten o'clock. He had suggested an eight o'clock meeting. He said he had since boyhood left his bed between four and five in the morning, to start his day's work. He compensates for this by sleeping after lunch and by early nights. Mendel is quite a character. When in drink he is madly troublesome, but otherwise is affable, friendly, even affectionate. As Chairman of the powerful Armed Services Committee he exercises much influence on defense affairs. He dislikes and distrusts McNamara, who he thinks is brilliant intellectually, but hogs the headlines, a strange complaint for a Congressman to make.

Bob Miner, who is going to Sierra Leone as Ambassador, called on me. I have followed his career with interest ever since he was associated with the "Bruce Mission" in Paris. His wife was an invalid for years, but now is healthy.

Robin and Angie Duke stopped in to see me. They are on their way home to attend Lynda Johnson's wedding. We were asked to it, but could not leave here. Angie thinks the Spanish Government will be cooperative in negotiating new base rights in Spain for us. He seemed to approve my view that the US Government should

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON

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Classification

Charge: State

Control: [illegible] 4172

Date: November 24, 1967
11482

ACTION: SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 176

LONDON 4172

PASS TREASURY FOR DEMING FROM GRIFFIN.

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MA

Following is memcon your meeting with Sir William Armstrong November 17:

1. Frederick Deming and James Griffin accompanied Sir Denis Rickett from London airport to U.K. Treasury at 9:30 pm, November 17. On meeting there with Sir William Armstrong, Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Deming was informed that U.K. had decided to devalue to $2.40, or 14.3 percent. Deming then listed countries which his understanding had indicated would hold their exchange rates in event of U.K. devaluation as follows: U.S., Common Market countries (although France had indicated might also move if hurt too much), Sweden, Norway, Japan, Canada, and Switzerland.

Drafted by: E/FN:JGriffin:dgh 11/24/67 Approving Officer: S. M. Cleveland

Concurrence:

FORM FS-- 0SG (10-58)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE — Telegram — United States of America

OUTGOING

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Class: Classification Control: 8172

-2- Date:

Deming indicated Denmark would follow U.K. and probably Spain and Austria. He did not know about Australia but Armstrong felt they would hold, although he could not be sure. Deming said Kashivagi had said Japan's rate would be tied to that of the dollar.

2. Armstrong said Maude of U.K. Embassy Washington had informed Secretary Fowler of move Friday afternoon, London time, and Ambassador Deane had called on President Johnson to inform him. Armstrong said had informed Schweitzer at IMF and that U.K. would request $1.4 billion stand-by from IMF. Armstrong said Schweitzer said he would at 9 am inform Executive Directors of special meeting and give them paper on proposed devaluation at same time and convene meeting to discuss it at 11 am. Schweitzer estimated would take Board three or 4 hours to discuss, thus not have decision before 2 pm, Washington time, 7 pm London time. Schweitzer was sending Fund Mission led by Gaede. Armstrong said Callaghan had telephone conversation with Fowler at about 3:30 pm London time on Friday but was not clear whether Fowler had been informed at that time. Since telephone line not secure, discussion

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

(Concurrence)

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had been in very guarded terms and Gallagher not clear on Fowler's understanding and some points made in the conversation. Schweitzer informed British it could be end of following week before stand-by credit could be granted, thus Armstrong said U.K. would need a large reflow of short-term funds which had gone out Thursday and Friday or short-term help from major countries.

3. Deming stated major countries had come to him in Paris on Thursday and Friday volunteering short-term credits to U.K. which along with U.S. contribution totalled some 1375 million dollars. Deming said these offers had been extended on assumption of no devaluation, thus he could not be sure how many would still be available, but he thought most if not all would be.

4. Armstrong said U.K. tentatively estimated devaluation would improve B/P by £500 million, although this somewhat hasty estimate which would have to be refined. This improvement would not become fully effective until end 1968 or beginning 1969 since effect on exports could not be immediate. U.K. had forecast large B/P deficit for 1968 without devaluation and NOX B/P in next few

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Date:

months would still be in deficit. He said for near term they now relying on large reflux of capital.

5. Armstrong gave accompanying Government program as follows: reduction in Government expenditures of £400 million of which £100 million defense, 100 million abolition export rebate (which Mr. Armstrong was sure would please U.S.), 100 million abolition SET premium payments, 100 million reduction other Government expenditures mostly investment expenditures by nationalized industries; raise Bank rate to 8 percent; credit squeeze with virtual ban on personal loans for consumption and reduction in bank lending ceiling from 105 percent to 100 percent with exemption for export credits; increase in corporate tax of 2½ percent, increase in heavy fuel oil duty of one penny per gallon. Armstrong said this would take out from home resources £500 million by end 1968 or beginning 1969. This would offset inflationary impact of anticipated 500 million B/P gain which was net of gross gain of 800-850 on exports partially offset by 300-350 deflationary effect from imports.

6. Governor O'Brien of BoE, who had been called earlier by

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(Concurrence)

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED from the United States of America

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Date:

Armstrong, joined the meeting. Deming repeated for O'Brien his assessment of countries which would hold rate and gave O'Brien list of countries who had offered credits totalling $1375 million. O'Brien said "we" had felt U.K.'s short-term indebtedness already quite enough and felt they should not take on any more (this was in regard to defending old parity, not in new circumstances). O'Brien computed total short-term help now available at $3275 million, including 1375 bilateral credits as reported by Mr. Deming, 1400 from IMF stand-by, and 500 from U.K. dollar portfolio. O'Brien said he felt these countries should now come to him rather than he going to them, and he hoped to be taking telephone calls from them on Sunday. He said U.K. would declare B/Hk. /Bank holiday on Monday.

7. Discussion then reverted to timing of announcements. U.K. tentatively planning to make announcement at 9:30 p.m. Saturday but would much prefer to make it earlier if possible. However, must wait for IMF Executive Directors' decision which Schweitzer said could not come before 7 pm London time and possibly not before 8 pm London time. Deming questioned need for such long

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Date:

period deliberation in UKT and thought timing could be pushed up. Armstrong said earlier announcement would be much better for press and TV coverage in UK. It was also tentatively agreed with U.S. Treasury that Secretary Fowler would make announcement at 6 pm Washington time. In any event, however, U.K. would have to sustain/soldier pressure from Middle East markets which open on Saturday. U.K. would inform UKT European countries of decision just before/UKT making and Armstrong felt sure could not avoid some leak getting to Middle East countries. However, they were resigned to these leaves and since Middle East banks had/[illegible] on amount of dollar holdings, leaves would be limited.

8. Armstrong and O'Brien expressed gratitude to Dunlop for his efforts and for what he had reported to them. They also expressed/[illegible] gratitude for U.S. Government's cooperation through entire crisis period/[illegible] and Fowler attitude, who as reported by U.K. Embassy Washington, secured help without unneeded.

Drafted by: Approving Officer

Concurrences:

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not favor either side in the dispute over Gibraltar.

Rumor has it that Robin does not especially like diplomatic life, and Angie may return home, establish himself in his grandfather's State of North Carolina, and run for the Senate. He is fluent and presentable, a man of high character, and she would be a good campaigner, but I believe he would find rough competition from aspiring politicians who have nursed their constituents while he has lived elsewhere.

We had a lunch at home today for :

Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. Michael Astor
Lady Elizabeth Cavendish
Mr. John Betjeman
Senator and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper
Lady Katharine Giles
Mr. David Carrit
Lady Antonia Fraser
Mr. Francis Mason

Elizabeth Cavendish went to a dinner of eight the other night, during which she sat next to George Brown, meeting him for the first time. She said he was amiable and engaging when talking to her, but soon launched forth in a bitter tirade against an innocent Bishop present whom he had never before encountered, apparently denouncing the Bishop, the Church of England and all its works, to a degree of extreme rudeness and to the discomfiture of Sophie, who was tongue-tied. He kept it up after dinner when the four men were left alone--altogether it was a disastrous evening, but George did not appear to have drunk too much.

David Kraslow of the Los Angeles Times, introduced by Tom Lambert, came to see me. He and a colleague are compiling a record of peace overtures made by the US to North Vietnam. In this connection he questioned me about the Kosygin-Wilson meetings; the detailed information he already had about them astonished me.

Herman Van Roijen, the Netherlands Ambassador, called on me. We talked about the Common Market, gold purchases, British devaluation, and other problems.

At home for drinks this afternoon we had:

Senator and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper
Ambassador and Mrs. Robert Miner
Mr. and Mrs. Turner Cameron
General and Mrs. Clyde Box
Mrs. Hotchkiss (Mrs. Box's mother)

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Tonight we went with the Coopers to dine with Alice and Roger Sherfield at 8 Southwick Place. The guests were Sir James and Lady Bowker (formerly British Ambassador in Vienna and Ankara), Lord and Lady Eccles, Sir Esler Denning (formerly British Ambassador in Japan), Countess Gaby Seerfried (Austrian). Denning has been retired for some years, but preserves a lively interest in Japan. He speaks the language, and is uncommonly familiar with its history. He believes the Japanese may contribute to the industrialization of Siberia, but will not be allowed by the Chinese to play much of a part in Manchuria or in China proper. I always like talking to Eccles, for he is an inveterate and knowledgeable purchaser of antiques. We met Countess Seerfried years ago in Spain; I believe she married one of the Hapsburgs. She has a daughter in school in England, and is a typical multilingual of the international set.

November 28, 1967 - Tuesday

The London Times announced this morning the impending appointment of Bob McNamara as President of the World Bank. I do not know if this is true, but it sounds probable. Speculation about his successor centers on Cyrus Vance, Governor Connally of Texas, and Paul Nitze, Deputy Secretary of Defense. Cyrus Vance has a painful back ailment, otherwise he would seem the logical choice if this news is true. I should think Bob would be glad to get out; much of the unpopularity attached to the Vietnamese war has come to rest on his shoulders. He is a dedicated, remarkable man, and we have real affection for his wife and himself. He has borne almost intolerable burdens uncomplainingly, has completely revamped and put administrative order into the Defense Department, thereby saving citizens billions of dollars, but is on bad terms with many Congressmen and members of the military services. I do not know how physically he has survived the strains of his office, for in addition to his Defense duties, both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have relied heavily upon him for advice in unrelated fields.

Roger Enloe, President of UN We Believe, came to see me. He wants to build up British civilian support, especially amongst leading businessmen, for the UN. He claims his organization has successfully accomplished this at home.

Sir Alexander Spearman, MP, came to see me. Having taken charge of the British side of the Parliamentary Committee, he is going to Washington in January to arrange future meetings. In the past they have been held at Bermuda,

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but attendance on both sides has been ragged and uncertain. He hopes at the spring session to have amongst those representing Great Britain Ted Heath or Reggie Maudling, and on the Labour side Dick Crossman and Roy Jenkins.

Jack McCain came in to talk about the position of units in the Sixth Fleet. He has a destroyer at Pireus. I agreed with his inclination to leave it there for the time being. Vance had all-night meetings yesterday and this morning with the Turks and Greeks, but no conclusion has been reached. That situation is again tense and dangerous.

I gave a lunch at the Embassy today for 28 people to hear an exposition by Mr. Lager of the financial needs of the American School. He made a persuasive presentation, in the course of which he asked the corporate executives present to try to secure $3,600,000 to carry on the school activities. Most of this sum would be required to build on the option site in St. John's Wood.

John Cooper came to the office this afternoon; we talked about Vietnam and the British economy. John still advocates another bombing pause, though he does not [redacted] believe it would lead to a peace conference. He thinks it would be useful in calling the bluff of those who, like U Thant, assert if the US would consent to a cessation of bombing the other side would quickly enter into negotiations.

Randolph Churchill appeared to receive a medal of his father, struck by the Presidential Art Metals Company of Englewood, Ohio. We had been asked by the White House to attend to this. I presented the medal to him while John Hammond photographed us. Afterwards Winston came in to take his father to the country, and they engaged in a riveting conversation about under what circumstances a Prime Minister might be displaced even though he had a large Party majority in the House of Commons. Randolph thought if there were a tremendous crisis a coalition government would have to be formed--Winston believed the Tories need not and would not assent to such a proposition. Randolph said the third volume of the biography of his father, which he had expected to finish by the autumn of 1968, would not be ready until 1969. He looks desperately ill and ten years older than his real age. Winston, on the other hand, is debonair.

General de Gaulle in his press conference yesterday lashed out in every direction. He rejected flatly the proposal by Great Britain to enter the Common Market, and spoke of the Sovereignty of Quebec. He let the United States off fairly lightly terming our activities in Vietnam "odious".

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GUEST LIST FOR AMERICAN SCHOOL EXHIBITION, NOVEMBER 20th

American Express Co., Inc. 33 Cavendish Sq., W.1	R. S. Reed
Chase Manhattan Bank NA 6 Lombard St., E.C. 3	Barry Sullivan Vice President
Dano Europe, Inc. 50 Stratton St., W.1	Nicholas J. Campbell, Sr. President
ITT Corporation 190 Strand, W.C. 2	Kendall Clough
Mobil Europe 14 Regent St., W.1	J.C. Churchill Treasurer
McKinsey & Co., Inc. 25 Jermyn St., S.W. 1	J. Roger Morrison
Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd. Shell Centre, London, S.E. 1	Harold R. Thompson
Gulf Eastern Co. 2 Portman St., W.1	Alvin R. Martin
Marathon International Petroleum (G.B.) Ltd. 37 Hereford House, W.1	A. F. Leger
Continental Oil Co. Ltd. Berkeley Sq., W.1	W. F. Brown
Bechtel International Ltd. 35 Portman Sq., W.1	G. E. Buchanan
Chrysler International S.A. 68 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Harold W. Dwyer
Phillips Petroleum - U.K. Ltd. 25 Old Burlington St., W.1	Dr. Paul W. Tucker
Trans-World Airlines Inc. 200 Piccadilly, W.1	J. J. Leonard
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. Wigmore St., W.1	D. C. Cable
Time-Life International Ltd. New Bond St., W.1	Lane Fortinberry

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Ford Europe, Inc. Warley, Essex	Henry Nolte
Stone & Webster Engineering Ltd. 20 Red Lion St., W.C. 1	J. W. Kehm
British Enkalon Ltd. Millbank Tower, S.W. 1	Col. F. T. Davies Chairman
Elmer (England) Ltd. 26 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2	A. C. Sheffield Managing Director
Bethlehem Steel Lancaster Pl., W.C. 2	K. E. Braun
Amoco Exploration Co. 7 Saville Row, W.1	Ian McCarthy
The American School in London 14 Gloucester Gate, N.W. 1	Peter de W. Keller Administrator
The American School in London 14 Gloucester Gate, N.W. 1	Stephen L. Halmai Headmaster
Jack A. Kerfurt, Consul General American Embassy	
Dr. Edward D. Myers Cultural Attache American Embassy	
Peter J. Skoufis Counselor for Administration American Embassy	
Univac Division, Sperry Rand Ltd. 65 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1	Roger Hunziker

SECRET

I received yesterday letters from David and from the Allston Burr Senior Tutor at Harvard about David's participation in a demonstration against a Dow Chemical Company representative who had visited the University. Mr. Haney's letter and attachment were:

I wrote to Haney, entirely endorsing the action taken by the Harvard authorities, and sent this letter to David:

Our Agricultural staff has been trying to analyze the effects of devaluation on US agricultural exports to Great Britain. In value terms they figure there will be little or no adverse effect on 59% of our trade, a moderate adverse effect on 39%, and severe adverse effect on only 2%.

The British Army has at last withdrawn from Aden after 129 years of British rule there.

Tonight E and I went to Buckingham Palace, to attend the Queen's annual reception for the Diplomatic Corps. We stood around in the Picture Gallery for quite a long time. There were about 300 guests in this and adjoining rooms. I had a chance to talk to George Brown about seeing John Cooper tomorrow. The Prime Minister spoke to me of his proposed visit to Washington. He has received a tentative invitation from Kosygin to go to Russia toward the end of January. Since he [redacted] expected to visit the President in Washington earlier that month, he is pondering whether conversations with the President would be advisable just before he takes off for [redacted] Moscow, or whether there should be a separation of a couple of weeks between the two incidents. It seems to me it does not make much difference, for the Soviets might welcome his coming to Moscow fortified with knowledge of the latest policy attitudes in the White House. Mrs. Wilson is not going to Washington, but will at last have a chance in the United States to divorce herself from official life and spent some time with her son Robin at his University. Every one likes her, as indeed they should.

All the Diplomatic delegations were lined up when the Queen, followed by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother, Duchess of Gloucester, Prince Richard of Gloucester, Duke of Kent, Duchess of Kent, and Princess Alice emerged from wherever they drilled into the Picture Gallery. She talked to members of the Luxembourg, Finnish, Spanish, Chilean Embassies, before arriving at our position. The Queen similingly told me our representation looked very different from what it had been several years ago when it almost filled a

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ADAMS HOUSE

November 3, 1967

The Honorable David Bruce
American Ambassador
London, England

Sir:

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter that I have just sent to your son. I regret the sternness of its tone. However, the Harvard faculty desires to make the point clearly and firmly that it will not tolerate student interference with the personal freedom of guests or visitors to the University. We respect your son's moral objections to various features of our society, but we also believe that to allow any student to restrain by force another human being on this campus would betray those libertarian values expressed in the procedures of constitutional government, without which our society and this University cannot continue to exist.

If you have any comments or questions, I shall be glad to discuss them with you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Haney

Robert W. Haney
Allston Burr
Senior Tutor

RWH/hs

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87B.

ADAMS HOUSE

November 2, 1967

Mr. David S. Bruce
G-73

Dear David:

I am writing to report formally that the Administrative Board of Harvard College, at its meeting on October 31, voted to admonish you for disciplinary reasons (for the misuse of your Student Identification Card in connection with the forcible obstruction of an individual). Admonition constitutes a formal reprimand, which becomes part of you official record.

"The University takes the position that the free movement of individuals is an essential and inseparable aspect of the free movement of ideas." To stage entirely peaceful and non-disruptive protests against individual comings and goings, either against individuals as such or as symbols of disapproved activities or organizations, is an aspect of the freedom of students and citizens; to obstruct such individuals and interfere with their movement or their discussions are unjustified interferences with their freedom, with that of the University, and that of students and faculty who wish to converse with them or to hear them. Most students, including many who engaged in the sit-in against the Dow Chemical representative, recognize this. To them and to others, the University wants to make clear that it will not tolerate any infringement on the right of movement, no matter what numbers of students may be involved (or involve themselves), nor what morality may be invoked in support of such infringement.

If our society has a future, so does this University, and it must conduct its affairs on the assumption that procedures outlive individuals, no matter how grave and deserving of respect are the passions that presently involve many of us in this community. Correspondingly, this letter is intended to advise you personally that henceforth any interference with an individual's rights of movement will be viewed as a matter of extreme gravity. Subsequent disciplinary action would reflect the University's judgment that your conduct had been disruptive of its basic procedures and freedoms, irrespective of whatever legal penalties might also be hazarded by your conduct for violation of the laws of the land. Contrary to what has sometimes been argued, this is not double jeopardy, but a reflection of the fact that you are both a student and a citizen and have responsibilities as well as rights in both capacities. Harvard is an educational institution, and its disciplinary procedures are an ancillary if necessary by-product. I want you to be fully aware of my grave view of this situation, and if this letter does not make this wholly clear to you, please come in and talk with me.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Haney
Allston Burr Senior Tutor

RWH/hs

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November 28, 1967

(Dear David)

Thanks for your letter about automobile insurance. I do not understand from what you said why the premium, which I thought was in the $400-plus range, was suddenly increased, but I daresay you have now straightened out the matter.

1. Your mother has shown me your letter to her of November 4, about your participation in the Dow Chemical Company Sit In. I have also read today the letter to me from Mr. Robert W. Haney, together with the admonishment notice to you on this subject.

I shall reply to Mr. Haney, telling him in response to his inquiry, that I think the University authorities were absolutely right in stating they "will not tolerate student interference with the personal freedom of guests or visitors to the University."

I believe no one, whether in a University or outside, should be prevented, with rare exceptions provided by law, from expressing his personal opinions--this is the touchstone of a free society. In this particular case, it seems to me the offer of employment by the company concerned, or by any other corporation or persons interested in canvassing the members of a student body for future employment should not be interfered with.

It is clear that a person approached for employment by a company of whose operations in whole or in part he disapproves should exercise his choice as to whether he refuses to hear what his interlocutor wishes to present to him.

As Mr. Haney stated, the Harvard faculty respects your "moral objections to various features of our society, but we also believe that to allow any student to restrain by force another human being on this campus would betray those libertarian values expressed in the procedures of constitutional government, without which our society and this University cannot continue to exist." I thoroughly agree with this.

Mr. David S. Bruce
33G Adams House, Harvard University,

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I think the corollary of the unfettered right of a person to express his own opinions on any subject is the same grant to others to advocate an opposite view. Anything else is Fascism and McCarthyism.

2. In your letter to your mother you say you have decided not to join a club, and do she or I have any objections? Of course, neither of us has any objections to whether, if asked, you do or do not accept the invitation. That is a matter for your personal choice. Clubs and secret societies differ from University to University, and I know nothing about the set-up at Harvard. I have always had something of a sentimental feeling about the Porcellian Club, because of a remarkable incident connected with your great-grandfather Bruce. He was a member of it in the 1840's--probably one of the few Southerners at the time who was--and named a son after an associate in it. Following the outbreak of the Civil War there was for thirty years, I am told, no communication of any kind between him and his former classmates. When he died in 1890 and his estate would have been adjudged bankrupt (in those days considered rather shameful) some of his Porcellian Club contemporaries made the tedious trip from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to Staunton Hill, and arranged matters so that his widow could retain it.

As to University clubs in general, I would have thought they offered certain desirable conveniences otherwise unattainable. Moreover, they enable one to meet on easy terms men from other classes. The value of membership is advantageous to a young man when he seeks employment in a profession or business, and, often, enduring and satisfactory friendships are formed in such clubs.

But, as I said, this is a matter for your free choice, although if you do not join a club, my guess is you will later regret it.

I see no moral difference between joining a College club or, in later life, the Chevy Chase, Brook, Racquet or another. Talleyrand once said to a young man who declared he would never play cards: "My poor friend, what a dreary old age you are preparing for yourself."

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It is patent that if you have not belonged to a Harvard Club, it would be more difficult for you to gain admittance later to one elsewhere. Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy had no hesitations on this score.

3. Reverting to the admonishment statement that interference with "the free movement of individuals is an essential and inseparable aspect of the free movement of ideas," I think your views about recruitment by the CIA are open to argument. Having served in its predecessor organization for over five years, I find it difficult to believe, in spite of errors properly chargeable to it, that it is "an obviously guilty group." This is a sweeping indictment of thousands of your fellow citizens. Some such organization is absolutely necessary to the security interests of our own or any other country. If it is mismanaged or misdirected, the remedy is to bring about a reformation, and not to burn down the barn in order to get rid of the rats.

If protestors against attempted recruitment by Dow Chemical, CIA, etc., believe physical obstruction to be a democratic procedure, I consider their judgments misguided. By analogy would you disfavor the holding of examinations throughout the country for entry into the State Department Foreign Service? There are aspects of American foreign policy of which you may heartily disapprove, but do you advocate debarring State from trying to attract talented young men and women to the Foreign Service?

Sincerely,

Dick

SECRET

small room. I told her we had progressively cut down the numbers from about 150 to the present 15 couples. Members of the Embassy were:

The [redacted] form is for the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps (Lord Cobbold) to present the Ambassador and his wife to the Queen. Following this, the Queen and Ambassador walk along the delegation's second row, and the Ambassador presents each person standing there (in this case, Admiral McCain, General Box, and their wives) to her. "Each officer standing in the second row should follow the Ambassador's example of bowing and taking The Queen's hand, if offered. Each lady should follow Mrs. Bruce's example of curtseying and taking The Queen's hand, if offered."

Since the Queen is always amiable, she offers her hand and talks for a few minutes to those to whom she has been introduced before going on to meet the next contingent. Some of those in the rear rows meet other members of the Royal Family; the Duke of Edinburgh is very likely to ease himself toward them, ask their names, and fall into conversation. The young Duchess of Kent is particularly chatty and charming.

Because [redacted] we were near the head of the reception list, it was not long before we [redacted] finished [redacted] our own part in the proceedings and adjourned to a large room where champagne and cakes were served. A good many people not directly connected with the Diplomatic Corps are invited to attend these occasions. Anthony Avon and Selwyn Lloyd, [redacted], were amongst them. Anthony looked frail but handsome; he told me he was leaving shortly for the West Indies. I do not believe any members of the Cabinet except the Prime Minister and George Brown were there.

November 29, 1967 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning.

Our masters in Washington have not been slow to seize on sterling devaluation -- we have been instructed to report what dollar budgetary savings can be made as a consequence of it.

I lunched today as guest of Lord Selkirk at 14 Park Street with members of the Building Societies Association. This is a powerful group. They are uneasy over the 8% bank rate and the certain rises in prospect of building costs. They say contractors are uneasy, unwilling at this time to make any forward commitments.

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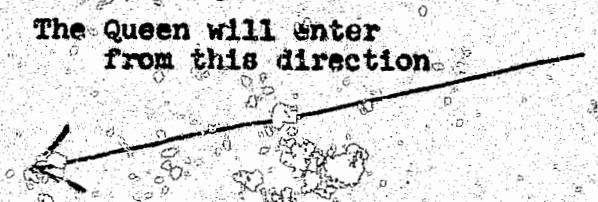

FRONT ROW

Mrs. Bruce, The Ambassador

SECOND ROW

Mrs. Box, Maj.Gen. Box, Mrs. McCain, Adm. McCain

THIRD ROW

Mr. Hall, Mr. Skoufis, Mr. Spiers, Mr. King, Mr. Herfurt, Mr. Brubeck, Mr. Cleveland
Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Skoufis, Mrs. Spiers, Mrs. King, Mrs. Herfurt, Mrs. Brubeck, Mrs. Cleveland

FOURTH ROW

rs. Skiff, Mr. Skiff, Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. Tweedy, Mrs. Lash, Col. Lash, Mrs. Michaelis, Col. Michaelis, Mrs. Kirn, RAdm. Kirn

SECRET

[redacted]

Sir Hugh Greene, head of BBC, was one of the group of twelve. He has many troubles in his business, but at least they do not seem to be associated with devaluation. The BBC, on the whole, has been consistently unfriendly to the United States; I think this has been due in large part to the number of left-wing commentators in the organization.

David Kraslow of the Los Angeles Times returned this afternoon to question me further about efforts made by the United States to approach the Hanoi Government in an effort to bring about a conference. He was more familiar with such tentatives than I am, for I know none of the details of our discussions with Hungarians, Poles, the Chinese Ambassador in Warsaw and others.

John Newhouse also returned this afternoon to talk to me about his researches. I am more than ever struck by his intelligence and broad knowledge of European affairs, especially in France. He gave me his book Collision in Brussels, covering the Common Market [redacted] crisis of 30 June 1965.

Bill Casey, my old OSS friend, spent an hour with me. He is looking into the possibility of buying a publishing house in Great Britain. He has extensive interests at home, and has made, I surmise, a great deal of money. He told me he was sorry I had not been able to accept the invitation of the Veterans of OSS for the dinner at which they present an annual award in memory of Bill Donovan. This year the medal was given to Senator Dirksen, who [redacted] was a strong supporter of Donovan in securing appropriations in Congress for his clandestine activities. President Johnson came to New York for the occasion and made a speech.

Tonight Lorraine and John Cooper dined with us. John [redacted] went to the Foreign Office in the late afternoon, where he was affectionately greeted by George Brown. His account of the ensuing conversation was screamingly funny, and he left with the impression that George was intellectually [redacted] able, sound on international matters, [redacted] highly eccentric in personal behavior.

[redacted]

The Coopers are leaving tomorrow for Rome.

[redacted]

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November 30, 1967 - Thursday

Signed the book at Buckingham Palace this morning in the aftermath of the Diplomatic reception.

The Cabinet changes announced last night are significant. Roy Jenkins becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, Jim Callaghan replaces him in the Home Office. Conservative elements in the City and outside will to an extent welcome the appointment of Jenkins, who is not considered as doctrinaire a Socialist as most members of the Cabinet. Within the Labour Party Roy is viewed with some suspicion of not being a True Believer. Moreover, he is criticized for the comparative amplitude of his social life, and his undoubted successes with non-Socialist ladies.

Jenkins is an old Gaitskellite, a long-time proponent of Britain joining the Common Market, a biographer of distinction, as witness his books on Sir Charles Dilke and Asquith, an engaging conversationalist, an excellent speaker, a man of complete probity. He and his wife Jennifer are also criticized somewhat by colleagues for living luxuriously and for being over-interested in good food and good wine. There is said to be little love lost in the personal relationship between himself and the Prime Minister.

Jim Callaghan has emerged from his tribulations somewhat scarred, but considered by everyone to have acted honorably. He will still be a strong candidate for the premiership if anything happened to Harold Wilson.

Bill Hearst came to see me this morning with Mr. Kaplin, [redacted] in charge of the Hearst papers' international affairs, and with Joe Kingsbury-Smith, European Director and Vice President of the Hearst Corporation. Bill served as a member of the Vice President's delegation to the Presidential inauguration in South Vietnam. Afterwards he joined the others in Israel, went to Paris, and now is here for a couple of days. Hearst is an outright hawk, a [redacted] sort of "Remember the Maine" type. He is strongly in favor of the present Government of Greece as representing a determined force against Communism there. I do not value his judgment, [redacted] but he is vigorous, outspoken and enterprising.

Al Gruenther followed the Hearst group. On short notice following the cancellation of the Vice President's visit to attend the Churchill banquet, Al agreed to substitute for him. This was a considerable sacrifice, since he will only be here

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for the day, and must fly back home tomorrow. Grace has been in the hospital for two weeks with arthritis. Gruenther's own hip trouble no longer bothers him much, although he still uses a cane. Years have not dimmed his intellectual and political interests; he is almost Socratic in the way he pops questions on nearly every conceivable subject.

I attended a meeting of the Governors of the Peabody Trust this afternoon at Coutts Bank in the Strand. Lord Simonds, now 86 years old, resigned as Chairman. He was replaced at the meeting by Lord Blakenham. The Peabody Donation Fund is engaged in an ambitious scheme to build cheap housing on about 18 acres of land in London. The [redacted] rentals paid by their several thousand tenants are far below the average, and the whole operation has been conducted with skill and wisdom.

Tonight I joined E, [redacted] after a party at the Thorneycrofts, at the Hilton Hotel, for the Winston Churchill memorial dinner. There must have been four or five hundred guests. The presiding officer was Sir Basil Smallpeice, Chairman of the ESU, who introduced the speakers. Ted Heath and Jeremy Thorpe leaders of the Opposition parties, were present, as were Tom McDonald, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, and the High Commissioner for Malta. I sat between Lady Smallpeice and Lady Mancroft. Evangeline drew George Brown and Lord Mancroft.

Mancroft opened after dinner with the witty remarks one always expects from him. George Brown followed; his talk was good, but the direction of his thoughts was more toward the relationship between Great Britain and Europe than with America. Al Gruenther was a great success. He said one of his grandparents was a German, the other an Irishman who had left home because of "difficulties over potatoes". He was born in Nebraska, where instead of playing at fighting Indians, the sport of children was to attack Redcoats. An inveterate hostility for the British was fostered in him, and he never met one until he was 37 years old. He then related how during the course of his war experiences he had conquered his hostility for them. Al is Chairman of the ESU in the United States, and devotes much of his time to it.

According to E, George Brown, who is always especially cordial to her, was in a nervous, depressed mood. He told her that lately he had seldom slept more than three hours a night, and gallantly he yelled across Mancroft to Sophie Brown,

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to say perhaps the trouble came from her keeping him awake by snoring. He has fallen into the habit of getting up early in the morning and drinking tea, a practice scarcely calculated to soothe him. He also said he did not know whether he could hold out physically until Christmas, but if so he would then take a good rest.

My attractive neighbor, Lady Mancroft, is hot against George Brown being Foreign Secretary. She said he was a source of shame to the country in that office. The only mar to the evening's entertainment was the conduct of the Churchill daughter Sarah (Lady Audley). She has been arrested almost numberless times for drunkenness while driving a car, or for causing disturbances on the street. On this occasion she must have been well tanked up, for she punctuated the discourses of the speakers with shrill observations. While Gruenther was still at the microphone she got up and made for an exit, going down the areaway behind the long head table. Her perambulation was so wavering she had to be supported by a waiter.

December 1, 1967 - Friday

I had a message from George Brown this morning, asking me to communicate the following to Secretary Rusk:

Don Griffin came to pay me a farewell call; he relinquishes his command at Naples and retires on February 1, 1968. He is a good friend and a fine fellow.

I lunched at White's with Victor Santa Cruz and Bob Coe. Since his intestinal operation, Victor has not been allowed to drink spirits, but solaces himself with wine and beer. Bob is here for a few days before returning to the South of France.

Bob Kleiman of the New York Times came to see me this afternoon and stayed two hours. He is one of the "doves" of the Times editorial board, and [redacted] critical of the bombing of North Vietnam. He is remarkably well informed on European affairs because of his long service on the continent as a newspaper man. During this trip he has seen many of the leading politicians of the European countries. He has not abandoned hope of Britain eventually getting in the Common Market.

I stopped tonight at the Connaught to say good-bye to Charlie Collingwood, who is leaving his CBS job here to enjoy a sabbatical year.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Charge: STATE Control:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC PRIORITY Date:

LONDON

For Secretary from Bruce.

George Brown has asked me to tell you he would much appreciate it if you could possibly stop by London on your way to Brussels. His specific suggestion is that you come to London Airport afternoon of Sunday, December 10, go directly from there to his country house Dorneywood (about half hour from airport), have dinner, spend night, and leave for Brussels at whatever time suited you morning Monday December 11th. Brown thinks it would be helpful if he had this opportunity for discussion before Brussels meeting of any matters of mutual interest.

BRUCE

Drafted by: AMB:DBruce/eo-Dec. 1, 1967 Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502 (8-62)

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DRAFTING OFFICE COPY

SECRET [redacted]

December 2, 1967 Saturday

Phil Kaiser called me last night from Washington--he said snow was a foot deep in the streets.

To the office to brood over Cyprus news. Vance has [redacted] returned to Nicosia in another attempt to make the Bearded Archbishop--a sinister, devious, slick adventurer, devoid of morals, accept Reason.

The newspapers here are almost as full of conjecture over why McNamara is leaving the Pentagon for the World Bank as are our own publications. More than one acclaims him as the most brilliant official ever to serve the United States Government. None, however, seem to me to have fully understood the essence of the man, the humanistic culture, the ceaseless curiosity, the dedicated selflessness, the loyalty to his Chief, the social zest, the delicate flavor of his affectionate friendships, and many other facets of his complex personality. He was always the Master of Computers, never their Servant, a pragmatist and an imaginative theorist, a fascinating example of poetic discipline.

The echoes of President de Gaulle's press conference still reverberate. Stan Cleveland talked to me philosophically about it this morning; he thinks all is not lost for British entry in the Common Market. I agree there is no practicable alternative.

Jack McCain came to see me about Sixth Fleet matters.

Had a massage session with Miss MacInnes. This lazy man's form of exercise is helpful to the circulation, but I derive even greater pleasure and benefit from conversation with her. The range of her medical learning is extensive, her devotion to patients does not discriminate between rich and poor.

The afternoon was undisturbed except for telephone calls about Cyprus. Makarios continues to play his dubious role, and seems Cock A Whoop with enjoyment of brinkmanship.

Yesterday's sale at Christie's of the Reverend Pitcairn's Monet for 588 thousand pounds set the town criers agog. It was bought by Geoffrey Agnew, but its ultimate destination is not yet publicly known. The proceeds are to go to charities sponsored by his Swedenborgian sect. He inherited a large Pittsburgh Plate Glass fortune from his father, but his flair for buying spectacularly fine French Impressionists at low prices was his own concern.

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SECRET

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December 3, 1967 - Sunday

The Nepalese Ambassador called me this morning. His King is in London, and leaves for home tomorrow. The King wishes to give the press the exchange of messages between President Johnson and himself upon his recent departure from Washington. I cleared this with the White House, which gave the requested permission.

The Sunday papers abound in eulogies of Roy Jenkins. Expectations of his bringing about a great British economic and financial revival are, I fear, over-optimistic, but the wind is set fair for the present in his sails.

Heard Alistair Cooke's broadcast tonight about McNamara. Hugh Greene told me the other day that BBC would be giving a huge party next spring for Alistair, to celebrate his one-thousandth Transatlantic talk. I consider him the most consistently gifted of all commentators.

We went to see how the work is going on at Albany. E has planned and pushed it marvellously, but now everything is in suspense until the Trustees and Proprietors decide what to do about the dry rot that has riddled a considerable portion of our holding. Our experience thus far with these fuddy duddies has been exasperating.

A great railroad strike commences tonight; it is an unreasonable and unnecessary action according to most observers. British freight trains have, in the past, carried, as a rear car, a separate cab with a guard who applied brakes in an emergency, and warned following trains in case of accident. This is no longer a sensible requirement.

We were to have a syndicate shoot this weekend at [redacted] Easton Neston, but because of hoof and mouth disease it was cancelled. Due to standing by for Cypriot troubles, I could not in any case have gone.

December 4, 1967 - Monday

Jack McCain and I discussed this morning a telegram from Paris informing us of news about his son given by a French reporter, M. Challais. According to Challais, Commander McCain was found unconscious in a small lake near Hanoi on October 27, with two broken arms and one broken leg. Challais has offered to let the Admiral see the filmed interview with his son, and he will go to Paris for this purpose.

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said he would be glad to welcome him at any time. He has not yet decided when to go, since almost any otherwise convenient dates might involve problems. The Common Market meetings do not take place until December 20, and if their results are unfavorable to Britain, he does not want to appear to be chasing off to the United States for advice and comfort. The President would receive him at his ranch in Texas on the 27th of December. January is difficult, since our Congress may not resume operations until January 15, in which case the President would be more than fully occupied. The Tet period in Vietnam commences on January 31, and if we did not discontinue bombing during that period the Prime Minister might be charged with unsuccessfully trying to influence the President against such a decision. In addition, he still has some hope of being invited by Kosygin to Russia in the latter part of January. All in all, prospects for a journey before February seem bleak to me, but the PM may finally decide to go over this month.

Tonight we had a dinner for the Vice Chancellors of the British Universities. We [redacted] asked them all of [redacted] and their wives, but there were a good many cancellations of acceptances, due to the railway strike and congestion on the highways.

The guests were almost without exception people of unusual intelligence. It was an animated and thoroughly satisfactory evening from our standpoint. Oddly enough, it was the first time such a representative gathering of educators [redacted] ever taken place here so there was [redacted] a touch of novelty in the occasion. It would be difficult to find anywhere a group of people whose conversation was as animated, instructive and gay.

December 5, 1967 - Tuesday

Mr. Pomeranz came to see me this morning, with his General Counsel and two of his officers. We had a long talk about conditions in North Carolina and in the Virginia tobacco belt with which I am so familiar. He has seriously considered building a plant in Charlotte County, Virginia and may do so. I did not query him on the specifics of the Roberts Arundel Company's difficulties, but pointed out what a danger they represented to Anglo-American relations.

E and I lunched at the Belgian Embassy, but the guest of honor, M. Spaak, was not there. During his American trip last month he had a severe attack of pneumonia, and though he is now back in Brussels, it was thought better for him

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Dinner - Vice-Chancellors - Embassy Residence.
Monday, December 4, 1967, 8.15 for 8.30 p.m.

Accepted:

Sir Robert and Lady Aitken,
Vice Chancellor
University of BIRMINGHAM.

Sir Eric and Lady Ashby,
Master,
Clare College, CAMBRIDGE.

Sir Edward Boyle,
Shadow Minister of Education.

Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Butterworth,
Vice Chancellor
University of WARWICK.

Professor and Mrs. Asa Briggs
Vice Chancellor (at Oct. 1 1967)
University of SUSSEX.

~~Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carter,~~
~~Vice Chancellor~~
~~University of LANCASTER.~~

Sir William and Lady Hayter,
Warden
New College, OXFORD.

Sir Douglas and Lady Logan,
Principal
University of LONDON.

Lord and Lady Redcliffe-Maud,
Master
University College, OXFORD.

Sir Owen and Lady Saunders,
Vice Chancellor (at Sept. 1, 1967)
University of LONDON.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Sloman,
Vice Chancellor
University of ESSEX.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thistlethwaite,
Vice Chancellor
University of EAST ANGLIA

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Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Templeman,
Vice Chancellor
University of KENT.

~~Sir Peter and Lady Venables,~~
~~Vice Chancellor~~
~~University of ASTON, BIRMINGHAM.~~

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Gordon Walker,
Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Sir John and Lady Wolfenden,
Chairman
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE.

Embassy:

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cleveland
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Herfurt
Dr. and Mrs. Edward D. Myers

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not to make the journey to London. The guests were Mrs. Michael Palliser (Spaak's daughter), Diana Cooper, Christopher and Mary Soames, Reginald and Beryl Maudling, Louis Franck and his attractive wife, as well as an attache from the Luxembourg Embassy. After lunch I talked to Louis Franck about the economic situation here. He is one of the chief gold bullion brokers in Europe. He thinks the US is foolish to continue buying and selling gold. He believes the dollar is a safe currency to hold. He told me he has just bought an important picture to add to his already excellent French Impressionist collection. Louis is a powerful figure in the merchant banking world, and is credited with having made a large fortune.

Mary Soames talked to E about her sister Sarah's conduct at the Churchill dinner. She said Sarah was found later in the evening at the bar in Trader Vic's.

Al Friendly came to see me. He has been doing a series of articles on the aftermath of devaluation, and takes a gloomy view of the future of the British economy.

E went to cocktails at the Spanish Embassy, while I went home to see, before they went to the theater, Michel and Marina of Greece, who arrived yesterday to stay with us.

December 6, 1967 - Wednesday

We had a country team meeting this morning in General Box's office at Headquarters, Third Air Force, Ruislip. The briefing given us was interesting, especially (1) the parts pertaining to the rental housing being arranged to care for a large number of Air Force personnel. When completed, this will avoid the present necessity in many cases of their motoring in to work each day a distance of twenty or more miles. (2) A project for the storage of large quantities of ammunition and bombs. (3) The fascinating development going on of "Over the Horizon" radar.

I arrived back at the house in time to join in the entertainment of these luncheon guests:

Francis Watson has promised to let me know if any moderately priced French 18th Century bronzes are brought to his attention. He ought to go into the business of art intelligence, for although the Wallace Collection does not, as far as I know, buy anything, his reputation as an expert is such that he is constantly asked to pass on the authenticity or to suggest how to dispose of rare objects.

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Lunch - Embassy Residence - December 6, 1967

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
TRH Prince and Princess Michael of Greece
Duchess of Buccleuch
Colonel John Miller
Lady Hesketh
Mr. Robin Fedden
Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mrs. Jouett Shouse
Mr. Philip Wilson
Mr. Michael Hodges (Albany architect)
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Watson (Wallace Collection)

Regretted

Mr. Derek Hill
Mrs. Meyer
Sir Frederick Ashton
Mr. Rory McEwen
Baroness de Waldner

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Philip Wilson, the son of Peter, Chairman of Sotheby's, has this year edited a book Art in Auction. It recounts the sales in 1967 at Sotheby's, and contains fine illustrations. Philip is an interesting young man; I would not be surprised if he has more knowledge about art than his father, but probably lacks his extraordinary flair as an auctioneer.

Michel and Marina of Greece were intrigued by the display in the big dining room of carpets bought by E and myself over a period of almost twenty years. They were brought down from the attic to enable Christie's yesterday to make an appraisal of them. The majority are Bessarabian, now much in demand, both here and in Paris. Unfortunately we have no use for them, so are thinking of selling them. Carpets are especially tricky to dispose of, for the market is usually made in London by such great dealers as C. John and the Vigo Art Gallery. They are glad to handle things on a commission basis, but not to lay out cash for purchase from private individuals.

James Lowenstein, member of the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is one of the chief advisers to Senators Fulbright and Mansfield, came to see me this afternoon. I had an enjoyable conversation with him, for he is bright and well informed. He is on a European tour, the purpose of which is to examine with US and local officials, as well as other knowledgeable observers, political and economic considerations bearing on attitudes toward the Nato alliance in general, and allied troop strength in particular. We got off the course for a while on the subject of Vietnam. He had been there, and said he disbelieved the claims made by the American military in body counting, although he does believe the losses of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are much greater proportionately than those of Americans. On the other hand, he thinks there has been no diminution in the enemy's manpower sufficient to influence them against continuing the war. He said Senator Fulbright did not wish to make any trips abroad, for although he felt free to express his opinions about Vietnam at home, he wished not to do so in foreign countries.

Lowentstein commented on the impatience in Congress over continuing to support our present troop strength in Germany when our allies were reducing theirs.

Tonight we dined with Marina and Michel.

There was an interesting message today, passed by Pat Dean to Secretary Rusk on Vietnam and the United Nations. It read:

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(3) 981.

Dec. 6, 1967

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NODIS

FOR AMBASSADOR BRUCE -- EYES ONLY

AMBASSADOR DEAN PRESENTED THIS MORNING TO SECRETARY FOLLOWING MEMORANDUM:

BEGIN QUOTE

VIET-NAM AND THE UNITED NATIONS

AS YOU KNOW MR. BROWN HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN FAVOUR OF SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION WHEN WE ARE CLEAR THAT THIS WOULD HELP PROMOTE EFFECTIVE NEGOTIATIONS OR LEAD TO A REDUCTION IN THE FIGHTING. WHETHER THE PRESENT MOMENT IS THE RIGHT ONE CAN PROBABLY ONLY BE JUDGED WHEN ACTION IS INITIATED. BUTHE RECOGNISES THAT THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IS BOUND TO TAKE VERY SERIOUS ACCOUNT OF THE SENATE RESOLUTION. LIKEWISE HE HIMSELF IS UNDER CONSTANT PRESSURE TO TAKE SOME INITIATIVE EITHER THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS OR THROUGH THE GENEVA MACHINERY, AND INTEREST WILL INCREASE ONCE IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS MAKING ANOTHER ATTEMPT THROUGHT THE SECURITY COUNCIL. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I AM TO TELL YOU THAT MR. BROWN WILL GIVE YOU AL THE HELP HE CAN, BOTH GENERALLY AND WITH THE RUSSIANS, WHEN YOUR INITIATIVE GETS UNDER WAY. SPECIFICALLY HE WILL HELP YOU ON INSCRIPTION AND BY SUPPORTING A SIMPLE RESOLUTION TO GET THE GENEVA MACHINERY GOING. OUR DELEGATIONS AT NEW YORK WILL HAVE TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH IF THERE ARE MOVES TOWARDS RESOLUTION REFERRING TO A CESSATION OF BOMBING, WHICH MR. BROWN THINKS VERY PROBABLY INDEED. WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO RESIST A SIMPLE DEMAND FOR A CESSATION OF BOMBINBING IN STANDARD COMMUNIST TERMS. BUT HE THINKS IT MORE LIKELY THAT WE SHOULD BE FACED WITH AN OUTWARDLY REASONABLE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE BOMIBNG TO STOP SO THAT TALKS COULD BEGIN. IF A RESOLUTION OR AMENDMENT IN THESE TERMS CAME TO A VOTE, IT WOULD PUT HIM IN A POSITION WHERE HE WOULD FIND IT VERY DIFFICULT TO OPPOSE OR ABSTAIN.

END QUOTE.

GP-1. RUSK

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: FRB
Date: 7 July 19 81

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I did not see Mr. Robert Pomeranz, Chairman of Roberts Arundel, after my interview with him yesterday. He went over to talk to the Minister of Labor, and also met Messrs. Jukes and Scanlon. Later he issued a statement that "we have no alternative but to close down the manufacturing and assembly sites of the company."

Michel came to London primarily to talk to me about a project he and his cousin the King were considering. It was to have Michel and Marina go to the United States ostensibly on a private visit, but in the course of which he would hope to meet Dean Rusk, as well as other influential members of the Administration, and point out how the King was energetically trying to re-shape the so-called dictatorship into more democratic form. I said I thought this idea was foolish and dangerous. It would be almost impossible to deal with so serious a matter without its being brought by leaks to public attention, probably in garbled reports. Moreover, if any intimation got back to Greece linking the King with such conversations, I thought it would imperil his position there. If the King disapproves of the present Government, he will have to seek remedies domestically, for the theory of bringing foreign influence to bear to help him in this respect was quite untenable. I think at the end Michel agreed with me, I am sure Marina did. This highly intelligent young man, [redacted] gifted and patriotic, does not appear to me to understand political realities and the dangers inherent in such a madcap undertaking. He personally dislikes and would not serve under the present Government. I cannot, however, credit the possibility of his representing the King in expressing a point of view antagonistic to the Government without its coming to the latter's attention. He says the Junta of Colonels, many of whom he served with in the Army and knows well, is ineffective in dealing with the real problems of his country.

December 7, 1967 - Thursday

[redacted] Clarence Streit of Atlantic Union came to see me this morning. He is still engrossed in his favorite project to have a bill passed by Congress calling an international convention to frame a constitution for an Atlantic Union. He has lined up many prominent Republicans in support, but so far has not succeeded in having the project approved by the State Department.

Montie Spaght of Royal Dutch called on me. He is a great help in connection with giving us information on international oil matters. He thinks the British Government is entirely mistaken in not having settled the question of the price

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of gas from North Sea drillings. Also they have been unable to get a decision on a rise in petrol prices because of the additional charges resulting from the Middle East war and devaluation. In short, he believes the Government in its dealings with the oil companies here is incompetent.

Talking to him is like going on a world tour. His company has taken large additional interests in Canada, where prospects are hopeful, especially for off shore drilling. The same is true of Australia. Their geologists think there is little to be hoped for in the central land mass of that continent, but are confident important discoveries will be made of oil and gas in coastal areas.

Royal Dutch sold its refineries in Indonesia to the government there some years ago, but are now negotiating over exploration concessions.

The area of their most immediate interest is Nigeria. About one-third of the large deposits found to date have been in the Federal controlled portion of the country, the other two-thirds in Biafra. They are now engaged in seeking agreement for building a pipeline in the midwest of Nigeria which will come down to the sea at a place called Forcados, which will then extend some 17 miles out to sea, terminating in a single buoy mooring for the loading of large crude carriers. The oil there is of high quality, and although somewhat more expensive than that in the Middle East, has superior access to European markets.

I lunched at Bucks with Nico Londonderry.

This afternoon Mr. Roullier, Secretary-General of the International Maritime Consultative Organization, came to see me. At the age of 67 he is retiring, and expects to live in France near Chartres. His agency has about 80 employees.

Dick Davis, our Ambassador in Rumania, an excellent Foreign Service Officer, came in. He and his wife are enjoying their work there, but have infrequent meetings with Rumanian officials.

I saw for a couple of minutes John Hutchison, who used to be with us here in USIS, but is now an Inspector for it.

Tonight we dined with Lord and Lady Chelsea at 51 Chelsea Square.

I sent out today a memorandum thanking the Communications Unit staff for the effective way in which they [redacted] handled messages during the month of October. As a result of the Cyprus crisis, over 4300 incoming telegrams were processed, a large percentage of which were Flash or Immediate. This is an increase over the normal monthly take of 3,000.

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The President and Prime Minister are now on first name terms. The last interchange between them was:

Nancy Lancaster sent me today a letter she found, presumably addressed to me, about a storm in 1940 on Pinckney Island, off the coast of South Carolina. Actually, it was written to my brother Jim, who then owned the island. It read:

At dinner the Chelseas' guests were Jinny and David Ogilvy, Jocelyn Stevens (Publisher c ueen) and his wife, and another couple. After dinner the men remained in the dining room until 11:30. Both Chelsea and Ogilvy are with the merchant banking firm of Schroeder, so we had a long discussion about the British economic and financial situation. There was no doubt they were bearish on prospects of a speedy revival of the economy. They doubted even though Jenkins proposed a tough program it would be adopted by his party. They thought if drastic and constructive decisions were not taken, there would be another devaluation of the pound in less than a year. Their views were similar to those expressed this morning by Aubrey Jones to the American Chamber of Commerce, in the course of which he warned of the dangers if things went badly. Speaking of the Black Friday when the reserves of the Bank of England were brought almost to extinction, Ogilvy said he thought the Government had grossly mismanaged the affair. It was a mystery to him why the banks received no guidance from the Bank of England as was customary on such occasions. Schroeder customers on Thursday and Friday kept telephoning to ask whether they ought to cover their commitments, sell forward, sell short, etc. Their reply was they could give no advice, which added to the general alarm.

I received this morning a letter from Donald Tyerman, former Editor of The Economist, in which he drew to my attention the publication on Vietnam sent to us in proof. It seems the USIA in Washington has ordered only 1,000 of these pamphlets for distribution. This appears to me a stupidity, and I sent this telegram to Leonard Marks on the subject:

It is obvious that anything published by a respected British source would be more helpful to us than propaganda bearing the imprimatur of the US Government.

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ATTACHED HEREWITH IS AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES BY PRIVATE CHANNEL BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND PRIME MINISTER WILSON:

BEGIN TEXT

DEAR HAROLD:

I KNOW YOU SHARE MY DEEP SATISFACTION THAT WE HAVE AVOIDED WAR OVER CYPRUS. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE STRONG COOPERATION SO SERIOUSLY GIVEN BY YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT WAS A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF CYRUS VANCE'S MISSION. I KNOW THAT IN PARTICULAR HE VALUED, AS DID I, THE ACTIVE REPORTS OF YOUR AMBASSADORS IN THE RESPECTIVE CAPITALS. YOUR LETTER TO PRESIDENT MAKARIOS AT THE TIME OF THE FINAL NEGOTIATIONS IN NICOSIA WAS PARTICULARLY HELPFUL.

WITH BEST REGARDS, SINCERELY, LYNDON B. JOHNSON

DEAR LYNDON,
MANY THANKS FOR YOUR KIND MESSAGE ABOUT CYPRUS. I DO INDEED SHARE YOUR SATISFACTION THAT WE HAVE AVOIDED WAR IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. IT IS GOOD OF YOU TO SAY THAT THE PART PLAYED BY OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE THREE CAPITALS WAS USEFUL AND THAT MY OWN MESSAGE TO MAKARIOUS MAY ALSO HAVE HELPED. BUT THE MAIN CREDIT MUST GO TO CYRUS VANCE. HE HAS DONE A MAGNIFICENT JOB. AS YOU MAY HAVE HEARD, GEORGE BROWN HAS ALREADY ASKED DEAN RUSK TO PASS TO VANCE HIS AND GOERGE THOMSONS WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS.

I AM SURE WE MUST CONTINUE TO WORK VERY CLOSELY TOGETHERON THE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS THAT STILL LIE AHEAD OF US OVER CYPRUS.
BEST REGARDS, AS EVER, HAROLD

END TEXT

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August 14, 1940.

Dear Mr.Bruce:

Regarding the storm was hit hard on the Island. Half of the tin blowed off the club house, one brooder house turned upside down, the rest of them part of the tin came off them. The windmill at the duck pond blowed down, the ducks is gone. The boat house blowed down. The big boat gone to the mainland, with half of the dock tied to it. It is on the hill on Mr.Crew's place just one side of it is damaged. Do you want me to build things at once? Half of the island was covered with tide water, if the wind had lasted two hours longer the island would have been completely covered with water. Most of the crops was destroyed and there was two tenant houses was blowed down completely down. The game birds was damaged bad. The quail in the McCarthy pens was 1/4 of them was drowned because we could not keep the tops on them. The ones behind the dog kennels was covered with the tide water, and the pheasants in the rearing field was half of them drowned and the way I saved the rest was I hauled the others to one of the brooder houses.

Everything in the club house is wet and also all the other houses. I would like for you to come down and see how everything is for your own self and the only way you can get here is by the Beaufort and Savannah boat line and do not know whether you can come on it or not.

Yours truly,

(s) Charlie Smith.

TELEGRAM Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

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Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC

LONDON

Please pass to Leonard Marks, USIA, from Bruce.

Re: The Economist pamphlet, VIETNAM, WHY IT MATTERS

1. I do not know whether you have personally seen the publication by the Economist with the above title. I understand the Agency has decided to buy only 1,000 copies of it, although it might take a larger number later if there is a demand.

2. I ~~[illegible]~~ recommend strongly a review of this matter, ~~[illegible]~~ and feel because of the great prestige of the Economist, and the fact of the pamphlet having no American sponsorship, we are missing a big bet in not giving it widest possible circulation, although it is not universally favorable to us. Donald Tyerman, former Editor of the Economist, has written me about the matter, expressing disappointment over our comparative lack of interest in it. He regards it as potentially extremely useful to us, although they have little pecuniary interest in enlarging the order. Again I express the hope this matter might be reviewed.

BRUCE

AMB:DBruce/eo - Dec. 7, 1967

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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